[Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper.

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

Vol. XXXVII.—New Series, No. 1602. LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1876. Price { UNSTAMPED.....5d. STAMPED .....5½d.

CONTENTS.

Ecclesiastical Affairs:
Who *Can* be Cool! 761
The Lesson of Reaction 761
The Education Bill 762
The Burials Question Again 764
Religious and Denominational News:
The Wesleyan Conference 765
Colleges and Schools:
Tettenhall College 766
Correspondence:
The Education Bill—No Compromise 768
The Political Outlook 768
Small Country Churches 769
Oliver Cromwell and the United States ... 769
Cromwell's Eldest Son 769
The Hillesden School Case 770
The War in South-Eastern Europe 770
Foreign Miscellany..... 771
Election Intelligence 771
Epitome of News..... 771
Leading Articles:
Summary 773
The Debates on the Eastern Question ... 773
The Debate on Barbadoes 774
Sketches from the Gallery 774
Literature:
D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation 775
Fairbairn's Studies..... 776
Dr. Johnston of Limekilns 777
History of the English Bible 777
The *Westminster Review* 777
The *Fortnightly* and *Contemporary Reviews* 778
Brief Notices 778
The Balham Mystery..... 778
Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 779
Advertisements 779

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

WHO *CAN* BE COOL?

Whether Mr. Bright's proposed amendment to Mr. Pell's clause for the abolition of school boards in certain cases would have been an improvement upon the Education Bill, as it stands, it is no part of our present purpose to inquire. Our sole object in adverting to his speech in Committee on Thursday last is to express our satisfaction that a man of such high character, and exercising so wide an influence, has deemed it necessary to vindicate with his wonted fire the rights of Nonconformists, especially as against the increasing zealotry of so large a number of the Established clergy. It may be, perhaps, that the reactionary force which has found encouragement under Mr. Disraeli's Government, not merely in Parliament but all over the country, and particularly in rural parishes under the ecclesiastical guidance of Anglican clerics, was necessary, as a discipline, to give unity and strength to Dissenting bodies in regard to even a greater question than that of primary education. It may be, moreover, that our foremost Liberal leaders needed, if they have not profited by, the stimulant of Tory intolerance to make them sensible of the practical wrongs inflicted by the Established Church upon so large a number of their fellow-countrymen, and to be thereby convinced that their favourite motto of "civil and religious liberty all over the world" is very far indeed from having been realised, even in England. Certain we are, however, that such a plain statement of facts as that given by Mr. Richard in proposing his amendment upon going into Committee on the Education Bill, and supplemented by Mr. Bright on Thursday night with outspoken earnestness, will not be without its use. It may have failed—as, indeed, it was expected to fail—of its immediate purpose, in each instance, but it will tell with great weight upon the formation of that opinion which, at no great distance of time, will be collected and energised for the disestablishment of the Church.

It is not surprising that Mr. Bright's speech should rouse the ire of Conservative members of the House of Commons. It is a matter of course that Whig leaders should be pained by his exposure of a "priestly and parsonic partiality." Much has been said by the organs of public opinion outside the House deprecatory of what they are pleased to call the "acrimonious" tone of the right hon. gentleman. But, in point of fact, the violation of taste (if there has been such) has been provoked, not so much by the language employed, as by the deeds done, on the other side. There are at least two thousand parishes in the country in which those who are not members of the Church of England are placed at a serious disadvantage as regards the education of their children. They are compelled by law to contribute as taxpayers to the maintenance of schools in which their principles are repudiated and their religious feelings systematically outraged. The petty tyranny to which they are subjected by the clergy, although it may not be so grievous as it has been in days that are past, is excessively trying to the temper, and tends in no slight degree to injure the character, both of those who inflict it and of those who are doomed to bear it. It is all very well for Churchmen to express their disapproval, and to tell us that those clergy who are guilty of such offences are but a minority of those who are in holy orders in the State Church. But it is a hard thing that Dissenters should be required by any national institution to undergo this needless humiliation, and, moreover, to pay no trifling mulct for its infliction. Mr. Bright pertinently asked that, "supposing there were five thousand parishes in England, or only five hundred, in which there was no school but a Methodist, or an Independent, or a Baptist, or a Unitarian school, what would be the Conservatives' course of action with regard to this bill? They would do, as the House of Commons once did to a bill sent down from the Lords—they would rise from their seats and kick it out of the door, and they would dispossess the Minister and disestablish him before the night was over. But because this was a bill giving extra authority to thousands of schools connected with their own Church, hon. gentlemen opposite passed over the grievances of Nonconformists, who ought to be fairly represented in this House, and had a right to as much indulgence and as full equity as the members of the Established Church. Dissenting children all over the country were to be driven by crack of whip, as it were, into Church schools, and he wished to mitigate in their case what he was sure, if the case were reversed, hon. members would regard as the harshness of the bill."

This is the true position to assume—one, however, that is too seldom assumed by leading Liberal members in the House of Commons. It is the fashion there—or, at all events, it has been since the last general election—to treat with indulgent tenderness the most extravagant outbreaks of sectarianism in connection with the so-called National Church, and then to revile as intemperate those who resent this ecclesiastical one-sidedness. Mr. Bright is not likely to refrain from characterising as it deserves this unpatriotic meanness. He believes in the force of Hotspur's exhortation to Owen Glendower, "Tell truth, and shame the devil." In his own characteristic manner he told the members of the Conservative majority on Thursday night, and some even, we are ashamed to confess, of the Liberal minority, a few much-neglected truths, and much needing to be repeated, and he enforced them upon the conscience with an emphasis that made intolerant Churchmen wince and cry out that they were hurt. They are resentful of this treatment. They describe it as the result of passion or fanaticism, but they will come to reflect upon it in due time, and will be driven to perceive that a Church system, involving the impossibility of doing unto others as they would have others do unto them, cannot be long maintained in the light of day. These appeals to conscience are fitting weapons to be employed in the controversy which will occupy the proximate future. They may not be liked in the House of Commons, but as "no revolution is made with rose-water," so no vast politico-ecclesiastical change, such as that for which public opinion is now being prepared, can be accomplished without that unspoken fidelity which will wring the consciences of those who are opposed to it.

THE LESSON OF REACTION.

At last, by surrendering the Saturday holiday, the chariot wheels of reaction were lifted out of the muddy bye-paths of Committee, and set once more on the hard, high road of Parliamentary procedure. Loud cheers announced the joy of the Ministerial majority over their hard-earned victory on Lord Sandon's Education Bill. But on the whole, the Liberal party has no reason to regret the time devoted to the resistance of Mr. Pell's amendment. That amendment has been considerably altered, though it would be impossible to make it satisfactory. The provisions that the Education Department shall report to Parliament its reasons for consenting to the dissolution of any school board, and also that such dissolution shall not take place except at the end of a three years' term of office, are some little guarantee against capricious and hasty action. A greater advantage arising from the discussion has been the check it has given to the insolence of reaction. The burnt child dreads the fire. And Lord Sandon, who has now learned, apparently to his great amazement, that the Opposition has, after all, some power of resistance left, has been very prompt in silencing fussy followers who showed any symptoms of a desire for further improvement of the opportunity. The extra sitting of Saturday passed off without any amendment worthy of much comment. But Lord Sandon's insertion of a clause, providing that the income of schools receiving a grant shall be applied only to school purposes, is ominously suggestive of the nature of his expectations as to the working of the amended thirteenth section. We expressed an opinion last week that the increased grants, available under that section, would enable many bodies of managers to work their schools at a profit, which would go to ecclesiastical purposes. Lord Sandon is clearly of that opinion too; and he very properly seeks to guard against such a contingency. But the very fact that he feels it necessary to do so, is a strong confirmation of our assertion that the "voluntaryism" of denominational schools has no longer any meaning, except as regards their management. They are now unblushingly to present the anomaly of public institutions maintained out of imperial taxes, but subject to many of the caprices of irresponsible private management.

It is worth while to dwell upon this point for a moment; because a great deal of perverse ingenuity is at present devoted to putting it in a plausible, but a most fallacious, light. We have now, it is said, two systems of education at

work, under school boards and denominational managers respectively. Surely it is a good thing to have two systems instead of one. And if so, fairplay should be given to both. Denominational schools have hitherto been at a disadvantage, through their partial dependence upon failing voluntary subscriptions. And all that the amendment to the thirteenth section does is to make them, equally with board schools, independent of the caprices of subscribers. Such is the argument used, and a very pretty one it is. Only bring in the magic phrase "fairplay" in any connection whatever, and a good-natured English audience is sure to be favourably inclined to your case. But in this case to whom is the "fairplay" shown? Is it to the children or parents concerned? The truth is, it is impossible to deny that in nine out of every ten parishes, both children and parents would be far better off if all denominational schools of every kind were swept away, and board schools substituted in their places. Parents would get more for their money—better and healthier buildings, improved appliances, as well as free use of books and slates. Of course all these are advantages to the children. It is not "fairplay" to them; it is very foul play, when sectarian schools are bolstered up to keep out board schools. Is it the ratepayers who are to be considered? But all our recent educational policy proceeds on the assumption that ratepayers have an interest in, and a responsibility for, the education of their future masters and successors. Now denominational schools, where they exclude school boards, deny this interest to the ratepayers, while at the same time as taxpayers, they are forced to pay for institutions in the management of which they have no voice. And wherever the question is fairly put to the ratepayers, our experience is that they prefer the arrangement under which, if all alike—the stingy as well as the generous, have their share of the burden, at all events every man has his voice in the direction of the work. It come to this then, that it is only sectarian school managers on whose behalf the plausible plea of fairness and justice is urged. Now why do they not consent to the board system? Simply because they want liberty to teach their own theological and ecclesiastical opinions. But the theory that "fair play" requires us to give them this liberty at the public expense, shows a perversion of judgment, for which nothing but the influence of an Established Church can account. The truth is that the two systems cannot possibly be put on an equality, without the grossest injustice to the public at large. And it is one of the worst features of the present reactionary measure that it seeks to effect this wrong. It is quite possible that there may be advantages in having two diverse systems of education at work. But where the chief diversity consists in sectarianism on the one hand and unsectarianism on the other, it is an insolent infraction of religious equality that both should be maintained at the public expense.

However, the bill is through committee, and though it will need a very obstinate tenacity of purpose to carry it through its remaining stages, it has probably become a point of honour with the Ministry now, to force it through at all costs. But at the time when these columns go to press, a deputation from various important Liberal organisations is waiting upon Lord Hartington, to urge the necessity of resisting the third reading, and of proclaiming that the Liberal party will never rest until the reactionary parts of the measure are reversed. Unpoetic though the occasion is, it is impossible to help recalling the melancholy lines that touched the heart of Guinevere:—

> No light had we: for that we do repent;
> And learning this, the bridegroom will relent.
> Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now,

To ourselves we can take no blame. From the very first appearance of the bill, when Liberal journals and Liberal readers alike were coquetting with its amiable novelties, we have not hesitated as to its character, and have never wearied of insisting on the mine of mischief which underlaid its plausible pretences. If at the outset the Birmingham League had put in motion its admirable organisation; if Liberal clubs and associations had roused all their adherents, if every Nonconformist congregation in the country had sent up its petition; this blow at national education would have been impossible. But "no light had we" say our Liberal leaders, local and Parliamentary; no one could have supposed that so innocent a measure, introduced in such a conciliatory manner, by the most amiable of noble lords, could have turned out such a legislative scorpion. Alas! its sting is in its tail. And, though it was boldly dragged in by head and shoulders, when it was not in the least degree wanted, the tail was carefully kept out of view until at the very last moment it was flung in the faces of its kindly critics. The deputation will be of little practical use at this late moment. But if the bitter lessons of the last few weeks should incline the members of it to tell the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition some plain truths, the interview might after all have a salutary effect. Perhaps, too, they might ascertain from Lord Hartington whether, in his opinion, statesmen are always to wait for the encouragement of popular clamour, and never in any case to guard against the dangers of public apathy. It would be interesting to know whether Liberal leaders suppose that hypocrisy and unreality in provisions for religious education can really be a safe foundation for national morality. We should like also clearly to understand if our objection to having Nonconformist children, whether through their parents' neglect of the "conscience clause" or not, taught, by national authority, to gabble lies, about a baptism which many of them never knew, and godparents who have no existence, is to be finally relegated to the limbo of unpractical scruples. In any case we trust that the Liberal leader may be effectually warned against the fool's paradise of supposing that the way to reunite his party is to drop principle and worship expediency. The misfortunes of this disgraceful session have rather strengthened, in the minds of most Liberals, an implacable resolve that they will never listen to compromise or expediency again. They see that there is one settlement, and one only, of this education question which can be permanent. The evil root of all the greed of sects, of all the arrogance of the clergy, of all the weakness of Liberals, is the prime and fundamental error of giving to the State the work of the Church. If the deputation could convince Lord Hartington that by this bill the expulsion of theology from national schools is irrevocably fixed, they would make him more really the leader of the Liberal party than he has ever been yet.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The House of Commons on Thursday went into committee on this bill, and resumed for the fourth time the consideration of Mr. Pell's clause, relating to the dissolution of school boards.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre's amendment, providing that no application shall be made for the dissolution of a school within a certain period (to be fixed on report) of the time when it would naturally expire, was accepted.

Mr. BRIGHT said he was glad to hear that the noble lord was in a favourable mood for considering any reasonable amendments that might be offered to this bill. The amendment he had now to propose was to the effect that when the Government shifted the authority in cases where this clause came into force from the school board to a committee of corporations in boroughs and a committee of the guardians in parishes, all the powers conferred by the Act of 1870 upon the authority about to be superseded should be transferred and continued to the new school authorities. The hon. member for Leicestershire said that the school boards were unpopular, and that the substituted authority would be more acceptable, and the grounds he gave were that the school boards were not only more troublesome and expensive in their elections, but also in their mode of working than the corporations and the boards of guardians. The hon. member therefore, asked the committee to permit the school boards to be abolished where they were unpopular, and to substitute the new authority under the present bill. If the amendment were agreed to, elections would be avoided, and the existing powers of school boards would be handed over to the local authority. One other subject he desired to refer to. Under the present system as now conducted there existed great want of confidence in some portions of it in the minds of a large majority of the Nonconformists and Dissenters of England and Wales and he would have very little confidence in their judgment if that were not so. Some critics of the debates which had been held on this subject had remarked upon the unusual vehemence with which he had addressed himself to the committee, and another stated that he had spoken with acrimony. Well, he had no doubt that the authors of the bill and of the clause under discussion were anxious that they should all speak in very moderate tones as though there were nothing to complain of. He found, however, that a very great dignitary—no less than one of the bishops of the Church—speaking the other day, said "he congratulated Mr. Pell on the success of his amendment," adding that "the bitterness that amendment had evoked was an encouraging fact." ("Hear," and a laugh.) Surely, then, they could not be blamed, having the approbation of a bishop, for the warmth which had been evoked by the discussion of this question. Well, he had made some charges as to the position of Dissenters under the operation of the bill to the effect that the children of Nonconformists and Dissenters were forced into schools the vast proportion of which belonged to the Church of England, and he mentioned some cases which were considered trifling, though he regarded them in a different light. It would, he believed, be possible to get scores of such cases from every county in England, and three-quarters of the letters he received lately, contained complaints of the same kind, showing the disadvantages to which the children of Dissenters were exposed, and that the conscience clause, as enforced upon paper, was no real or safe guarantee for the proper treatment of the children. Hundreds, he believed even thousands, of instances might be adduced of petty persecution of the meanest kind offered to Dissenters and their children in connection with this matter of education. He would refer to one case which occurred in a parish in Malmesbury. There was there a Church school which provided sufficient accommodation for the district. There was also a Baptist Chapel and a Sunday school which had been recently enlarged, and on the completion of the buildings a tea party was held whereupon the clergyman of the parish issued a circular, in which he stated that parents who could afford to send their children to the tea party could not require any help, and that no child attending it would be allowed to come to the school treat in August. He hoped there was no man in the House so prejudiced in favour of the Church as to approve of such miserable persecution as that. (Hear, hear.) Another case occurred in the parish of St. Mary's Warwick, where a circular was issued, headed, "Coal, shoe, bread and beef charities," and stating that no person would receive relief from those charities whose children did not attend the national or infant school on week days, and the Church Sunday School on Sundays, and it added:—

> This rule will be strictly carried out except in the case of children going to the School of Industry, and perhaps in the case of a few persons who have been always consistent members of some Dissenting congregation.

That was a sort of thing that was going on everywhere. ("No, no!") He was glad to hear hon. gentlemen cry "No," as it showed that such a course did not meet with their approbation. (Hear.) He had received a communication on the same subject relating to a village in Hampshire. In that village there was a small free Methodist society, numbering many members of sterling worth. They were not, however, disposed to send their children to the Church Sunday-school, and, conee-quently, the rector had intimated that only those who attended both the day and Sunday-school would be permitted to attend the annual school treat. The parents and friends retorted—for these things generally grew into a contest—by threatening to keep their children from the school on the day of the examination of the Government Inspector, thus injuring the school financially, while the rector replied by alleging generally the evil things which would follow from such a course. The rector was an Anglican; and one man, rather than allow his children to come under his influence, sent the children two miles to the nearest town; and his informant added that in this case the conscience clause was a delusion and a sham. At a late meeting of the Congregational Union one speaker said that tens of thousands of the children of Nonconformists were in the Church schools, and were being taught the Church Catechism. No doubt many Nonconformist parents, anxious that their children should be educated, did not press the Conscience Clause. But what was to be thought of Baptist children who were taught the efficacy of baptismal regeneration and the curious things taught by the Church about godfathers and godmothers when they had had no such persons in relation to them? These things were occurring all over the country, and under this bill such children would be forced into the Church schools all over the country without any sufficient safeguard. Last year the president of the Wesleyan Conference, then the Rev. Gervase Smith, spoke upon this subject. The president of the Wesleyan Conference held no mean office. He was a man of the highest culture and of the highest character, who had the confidence of one of the most important religious communities in the kingdom. Mr. Gervase Smith said that in many parts of England the Methodists were persecuted; and what he said of the Methodists applied equally to the Independents, the Baptists, and other smaller sects. He spoke of labourers turned away from their employments because they were Methodists; shopkeepers having to close their shops—("Oh!")—farmers turned out of their farms—("Oh!")—gentlemen of high commercial standing not placed upon the magisterial bench because they were Methodists. ("Oh, oh!") Hon. gentlemen opposite must be very ignorant of their own class if they did not know those statements to be true. Why, in conversation with himself a gentleman in one of the Midland counties once said to him, "Nothing should induce me to let one of my farms to a Nonconformist;" and he undertook to say

there were hundreds of landlords who followed the same rule. ("No, no!") A case was brought before his right hon. friend (Mr. Gladstone) when in office showing how magisterial appointments were dispensed in Huntingdon, and, except in the West Riding and in South Lancashire there was probably not one Nonconformist magistrate out of twenty in England and Wales. The fact was common and notorious—("No!")—and hon. gentlemen, instead of objecting, should take it into serious consideration and hope that a more liberal and just system might before long be established. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gervase Smith alluded to a case in which a lady, giving books to children in the village school, said to a little girl, "Mary, I am very sorry I cannot give you a book," and this only because her father and mother were Methodists. In another case a lady distributing blankets in a village said to one poor person, "I cannot leave you one, because, you know, you are a Methodist." What could be more base—though the ladies in these instances did not know it—than the attempt to bribe persons in this way? Mr. Smith ended his remarks by mentioning instances in which sites had been refused for Methodist chapels simply because they were Methodist chapels, and said these were samples of what was going on in at least 2,000 villages in this country. Being himself a Nonconformist, whose ancestors had suffered indignities, imprisonment, and death through the persecutions of the Established political Church not more than two centuries ago, he (Mr. Bright) was forced to consider the effect of this bill upon one-half of the population of England and Wales, so far as they were to be estimated by the attendance at places of worship on Sundays; and he wished to induce the committee, if possible, to guard this half of our population from further insult and indignity. He invited hon. members opposite to have a quiet talk upon this one point. Suppose there were 5,000 parishes in England, or only 500, in which there was no school but a Methodist, or an Independent, or a Baptist, or Unitarian school. What would be their course with regard to this bill? They would do as the House of Commons once did to a bill sent down from the Lords—they would rise from their seats and kick it out of the door; and they would dispossess the Minister and disestablish him before the night was over. (Hear.) But because this was a bill giving extra authority to thousands of schools connected with their own Church, hon. gentlemen opposite passed over the grievances of the Nonconformists, who ought to be fairly represented in this House and had a right to as much indulgence and as full equity as the members of the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) Dissenting children all over the country were to be driven by crack of whip, as it were, into Church schools, and he wished to mitigate in their case what he was sure, if the case were reversed hon. members opposite would regard as the harshness of the bill. His object was to free the bill from this harshness and from the risk of parsonic and priestly partiality. Boards of guardians and town councils might to a certain extent be so free, but he believed that the freest and best institution, certainly in all country parishes, would be the school board as established by the Act of 1870. (Hear, hear.) He wished by this amendment to increase the safeguards for fair play to the Dissenters, who in Great Britain and Ireland numbered far more than half the population. There was now in office a Government within whose ranks no Dissenter could hope at any time to be found. The party which sustained them in office numbered 350 members, and probably among them there were not more than half-a-dozen members unconnected with the Established Church; he knew, in fact, of only two, a professed Jew and a Unitarian. If that was so, was he not entitled to ask gentlemen opposite and the Government, who would, perhaps, feel themselves defiled by the presence among them of a Nonconformist—("No, no!")—was he not bound to ask a great party, almost every man of whom was connected, not only by religious profession, but, what was not less strong, by political sympathy with the Established Church, to throw aside their bias, he had almost said for their caste, for their Church, and for their sect, and to look upon this question as one of equity, which there was as much reason to apply to the Nonconformist as to the most rigid Churchman? (Hear, hear.) He knew the court to which he offered these observations were most unfavourable to his claims—that gentlemen opposite were never accustomed to look upon Nonconformists but as men who differed from them seriously in religion, and differed from them also in politics, and he had never found them advocate justice to the Dissenting population of this kingdom. ("Oh, oh!") There was no use in gentlemen crying "Oh!" their own consciences must tell them that he was not exaggerating when he said the court was unfavourable. But though the court was unfavourable, he believed the cause which he pleaded before it to be just, and though they might be strongly biassed now and determined not to yield, though the noble lord might make no greater concession in this case than he had in some other cases, yet the time would come when the judgment of Parliament, backed by an intelligent and free people, would reverse the decision to which to-night they might come. (Cheers.)

Lord SANDON said he thought it would be more expedient and more in accordance with the feelings of the committee if he declined to follow the right hon. gentleman into many of the questions of supposed wrong and insult heaped by the Church upon our Nonconformist fellow-citizens. (Hear, hear.) The committee would fall into very unnecessary rancour unless it postponed these matters. Some things stated by the right hon. gentleman were very grievous to gentlemen on that (the Ministerial) side to hear, and they did not think the right hon. gentleman did them quite justice; but they were content to leave the matter to the judgment of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) There was no wish on his own part, or on the part of the Government, and he believed he might speak for his hon. friends around him, to do any injury to the conscientious feelings of Nonconformists. (Hear, hear.) Many gentlemen on that side had, as he certainly had himself, the pleasure of the acquaintance of Nonconformist gentlemen, and he did not see why he should not value their friendship and deal justly by them because they differed from him in opinion. (Hear.) Heated partisans on both sides were, no doubt, sometimes inclined to act as they ought not to do in the matter of Church treats. But the Church had no monopoly of unkindness. (Hear, hear.) He quite admitted that there were foolish and wrong-headed people who did very unkind things which he strongly condemned; but gentlemen would not find unkindness confined to any one of the Christian Churches. He did not believe that even his Roman Catholic friends always distributed their blankets among those who differed from them in religion. (A laugh.) He based his opposition to the clause on the practical ground that it would introduce new considerations. Only some 200 to 300 school boards would be touched by Mr. Pell's clause. To meet their case the right hon. gentleman had made a very large proposition. He was not sure that this proposal would not raise the cry to abolish school boards even in the large towns if town councils and boards of guardians were to have their power. They must give these local authorities the same power as the school boards to remit and pay fees, and that would be putting into their hands the whole question of the 25th Clause. The effect of introducing such a question in all the elections of town councils and boards of guardians would be most mischievous. In the present bill the Government had said that the proper thing was to leave it to the guardians in their capacity of guardians to deal with the question of fees; and as for the question of religion the authorities created by the bill had nothing whatever to do with it, and were nothing but school police to look after the employer. He thought the proposal was one which ought not to be entertained. It would not meet the difficulties of the case.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said that the noble lord had not attempted in any way to answer the arguments of his right hon. friend. He said it did not meet the difficulties of the case, but there was only one way of meeting these difficulties, and that was to withdraw the clause. (Hear, hear.) The local authority ought to be clothed with the same authority as the dissolved school board, and if that involved any difficulties the difficulties were of the Government's own seeking.

Mr. HUBBARD said that the right hon. member for Birmingham had spoken of Churchmen as not being a majority of the population, and such a conclusion rested upon unauthentic statements, while the only inference to be drawn from school attendances, burials in cemeteries, the registration of marriages, and the composition of the army and navy, was that the Church of England embraced between seventy and eighty per cent. of the population, and there were in workhouses 80,000 members of the Church of England, against 20,000 members of all Dissenting bodies. They were now concerned with a population that did not go to church—(Hear, hear,)—and whose condition corresponded most nearly with that of the inmates of the workhouses.

Mr. BRIGHT explained that all he had said was that so far as the matter could be determined, the numbers attending Nonconformist places of worship were at least equal to the numbers attending Established Churches; and if, instead of taking England and Wales only, we took the three kingdoms, the Established Church was in an acknowledged minority. That there were more Church people in workhouses and gaols might be quite true—(laughter)—and he would make the hon. member a present of all he could extract from that argument.

Mr. PELL, in opposing Mr. Bright's amendment, replied to the objection that his clause was a disturbance of the Act of 1870 by pointing to the bills of Mr. Dixon and Mr. Richard as a proof that the Liberal party had led the way in departing from that compromise. From the silence which had reigned on the Liberal benches during Mr. Bright's speech, he did not believe he was generally supported on that side. He trusted that the committee would not accept the amendment, which appeared to have been put on the paper more with the view of giving the right hon. gentleman the opportunity of firing his Gatling gun at the party opposite than with any expectation that the committee would adopt it. (Cheers.)

Mr. GOSCHEN said that the hon. member had accused the Opposition of treating this question of school boards as if it were connected with caste. Now, he wished distinctly as a Churchmen to say that no answer had been given to the question whether, if there were 500 schools managed by Dissenters, hon. gentlemen opposite would, as Churchmen, pass compulsory powers under which the children of Churchmen should be compelled to attend these schools. (Hear.) No conscience clause in such a case would satisfy hon. gentlemen opposite, and in the same way hon. members on the Opposition side felt that there was an extreme difficulty in combining compulsory school attendance with denominational schools. The general principle of the Act of 1870 was the school board compromise, but the Vice-President of Education now felt himself at liberty to take a retrograde steps and encourage voluntary schools. He had supported present bill in the belief that it would carry out the compromise of 1870, but if he had known what was to come he should have voted differently. (Hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not think the amendment a good one, or one which would make any sensible advance in the direction in which the right hon. gentleman desired to amend the clause, and he would ask the attention of the committee to the real issue before them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITBREAD observed that the reason the discussion extended beyond the amendment before the committee was that the adoption of the clause by Her Majesty's Government had the effect of completely altering the scope of the bill. With respect to the instances of petty persecution to which the right hon. gentleman the member for Birmingham had referred, he must say that, as a Churchman, he much regretted them, but they should not be taken to be the acts of the Church, but of rash individuals within the Church; and it was necessary, if possible, to obtain security against their recurrence. In country districts, Dissenters had not the option of sending their children to any but Church schools; and he asked whether, if the case were reversed, hon. members opposite would think that the bill gave sufficient security to the children of Churchmen. This was the only just way of looking at the question. If, as the noble lord said, so few school boards were affected, why not make this small concession? If, again, it turned out that there was less religious animosity in entrusting these duties to town councils and boards of guardians, why should there be any fear lest the principle should become popular and should spread? It was because he hoped that the bill might prove for some years a settlement of the education question that he supported the amendment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COWPER-TEMPLE supported the amendment.

Sir T. DYKE-ACLAND said the question at issue was not one of detail, but a great question of principle. He was told by a Nonconformist the other day that on one of the largest properties in his country the leases provided that there should be no Dissenting worship in any of the houses on the estate. ("Name!") There was a prevailing impression in the country that the Dissenters could not get fair play. There was no use in denying that gentlemen who had got what were called "quiet parishes" were not very desirous to let in elements of discord among them. The towns were able to take care of themselves; but the question was what was to be done in the country parishes? Suppose the schools to be so worked as to become intolerable, not only to Dissenters, but to Churchmen, were they not to have the security of a school board? (Hear, hear.) School boards should not be abolished till they found that boards of guardians would do better than school boards had done.

Mr. NEWDEGATE believed this bill, without the clause of the hon. member for Leicestershire, would be a most beneficial measure; but, if they adopted that clause, they must supplement its operation by measures which they did not yet contemplate.

Mr. NOEL, Sir J. LUBBOCK, Mr. GRANTHAM, and Mr. WHITWELL made some observations; after which the committee divided. The numbers were:

Ayes	63
Noes	100
Majority against the amendment	—37

On the question that the clause stand part of the bill, Sir H. HAVELOCK, Mr. MITCHELL HENRY, and others made some general observations; and ultimately the clause was carried by 122 to 81.

The other new clauses were then proceeded with, but the only discussion which arose was on a clause moved by Mr. HALL, enacting that where no provision is made by the board or managers for religious instruction, they shall be required to make arrangements for instructing in Scriptural knowledge those children whose parents desire it; and Sir H. HAVELOCK, who supported the clause, suggested that the instruction should be given in such manner as desired by their parents.

Lord SANDON, while objecting to enter at this moment on a question so far removed from the scope of the bill as religious instruction, pointed out that the Bible was not banished from our schools, and that if there were any such danger, it would be prevented by the opposition of the working classes, who were undoubtedly in favour of religious education. But Parliamentary opinion was decidedly flat and apathetic in regard to any change of the Act of 1870 in this respect.

Mr. FORSTER also opposed the amendment, which, he said, would restore the state of things existing before 1870, which was condemned by both parties. Though he highly disapproved the course taken by the Birmingham board, he would not force religious teaching upon it against its will.

A long conversation followed, in the course of which Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Hubbard, Lord Emlyn, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Newdegate supported the clause, and Mr. Reed, Mr. Rodwell, Mr. Ramsey, Lord R. Montagu, and Sir William Harcourt spoke against it. Before the division the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that it was not on account

of any indifference to religious teaching, but because of the inconvenience of reopening a question of this kind on a bill introduced for another object, that the Government objected to the clause, after which the clause was negatived by 190 to 96.

At the day sitting on Friday the committee was resumed.

Mr. RATHBONE moved a new clause providing that a certified day industrial school should conform to the standards of the Code, but that the contributions might be varied by the Secretary of State, who should lay before Parliament any conditions prescribed. Lord SANDON accepted the clause. He was anxious that these schools should be *bona fide* educational establishments, and not merely refuges for neglected children. The clause was added to the bill.

Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE moved a new clause providing that if for two years the voluntary contributions of a school did not amount to one-sixth of its total income from all other sources, notice should be given to the managers that "no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any religious denomination shall be taught in such school." He urged that this was the logical sequence of the new Clause 13, under which schools would be carried on without voluntary contributions, and, if they were, they ought, like board schools, to come under the Cowper-Temple Clause. While the so-called voluntary schools really deserved that name they could teach what dogma they pleased, but when they ceased to be voluntary schools and depended upon the Parliamentary grant and school fees, then they became State-supported schools, and had no claim to teach separate dogmas or to be regarded as denominational schools. In such cases it became the duty of the State to interfere and impose conditions upon the schools, and the first condition ought to be that they should conform to the principles laid down for the guidance of school board schools. For his part he could see no difference between State-supported schools and rate-supported schools; and the rules which applied to the latter ought, in fairness to all concerned, to be imposed upon the former.

Lord SANDON observed that there was one fundamental error in the statement of the hon. gentleman—namely, that the bill would apply principally to rural schools. It would not, and for this reason—that the attendance was rather better in the country than in towns. (Hear, hear.) Again, the proposed change would affect board and voluntary schools exactly alike, and it should be remembered that there were a large number of struggling board schools in various places. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the proposed clause, he would remind the hon. gentleman that last night he announced, on the part of the Government, that they would not interfere in any way with anything that touched upon the religious question, and that announcement had been cordially received by both sides (Hear, hear.) The clause now proposed involved the religious question, because it would alter altogether the conditions of the Conscience Clause and of the Cowper-Temple Clause. Her Majesty's Government considered the religious question outside the four corners of the bill.

Dr. PLAYFAIR said that the Government had, by the 13th Clause of the bill, virtually given up voluntary schools. They would become mere adventure schools, supported by Government subventions. That clause would have a most corrupting effect upon the localities, the schools would be converted into State schools, and he thought that the children in such schools had a right to protection under the Cowper-Temple Clause. Lord R. MONTAGU said the effect of the clause would be to deny religious instruction to the poor schools and give it to the rich. Mr. NEWDEGATE complained of the introduction of Clause 13 into the bill, and said that it involved the principle of concurrent endowment.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Richard, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. W. E. Forster, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. J. Cross took part,

Mr. WHALLEY moved to report progress on the ground of the impatience shown upon the Ministerial benches during the discussion.

Mr. DISRAELI believed that there was an anxious desire on both sides of the House to finish the bill and proceed to other business, first taking a survey of the general position. (Hear, hear.) Mr. W. E. FORSTER supported this appeal.

The motion to report progress was then withdrawn.

After a few words from Mr. MUNDELLA, the committee divided.

For Mr. Shaw Lefevre's Clause ...	...	111
Against	...	185
Majority against	...	—74

A clause, moved by Mr. A. BROWN, giving to local authorities the powers of a school board with regard to endowments, was negatived by 187 to 108 Several other clauses were discussed and rejected, and, in moving to report progress, Mr. DISRAELI appealed to the House to sit next day in order to finish the committee. This was agreed to.

The House again met at twelve o'clock on Saturday, and in committee finished the remainder of the clauses.

The preamble having been agreed to, the chairman was ordered to report the bill, as amended, to the House, amid loud cheers from the Ministerial benches. The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER hoped the bill would be immediately printed, and that the noble lord would be enabled on Thursday to give the House information as to the legal opinion in the Keynsham case. Lord SANDON would be happy to do so.

The Birmingham correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that a deputation, representing the leading Liberal organisations of England, is to meet Lord Hartington this day (Wednesday). "The leader of the Liberal party will be invited to take part in a most determined opposition to the further progress of the Education Bill introduced by Lord Sandon. The greatest indignation is felt among leading Liberals in the country at the reactionary nature of the measure, and particularly at the acceptance by the Government of Mr. Pell's clause. The present is regarded as a fitting opportunity for the union of all sections of the Liberal party in opposing a most obnoxious step on the part of the Conservative Cabinet."

THE BURIALS QUESTION AGAIN.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. J. TALBOT moved the second reading of his Burial Grounds Bill. The question, he said, was mainly sanitary. His bill proceeded upon this basis. It provided both in urban and rural districts for the establishment of unconsecrated burial grounds, creating no new local authority for this purpose, but enabling rural and urban sanitary authorities to work under the bill, and also enabling several small parishes to combine for the purposes of the bill. The chief peculiarity of the measure was the power it would give to minorities to put it into operation. Twenty ratepayers might call a meeting in any parish; if no poll was demanded, the votes of one-fourth of the ratepayers present would put in force the provisions of the bill, and upon a poll the same proportion of votes would have the same effect. He admitted that there was no precedent for such a proposal, but it must be remembered that the bill was one for the protection of minorities. With a view to limit the expense to the rates, the bill contained what he might call a statutable suggestion to every burial committee appointed by a rural sanitary authority that a site for the new burial-ground might probably be given by one of the chief landowners; but if not, provision was made for the purchase of the site, spreading the repayment over a period not exceeding fifty years. The bill provided for the appointment of a burial committee, and if they did not do their work it gave power to the Secretary for the Home Department to take measures that the work should be done. There was also a provision to enable chapels to be erected where they might be desired, and power was given to enable persons now disqualified from doing so to grant sites for burial-grounds in the same way as sites for schools might be granted. He hoped the debate would not close before the House heard from the Home Secretary that the Government were prepared to take up and settle this matter on sanitary grounds. If the bill of the hon. member (Mr. O. Morgan) were carried it would only introduce into the churchyard alien ministrations without settling the sanitary question. For his own part he was prepared to say that no churchyard should be extended without making provision in it for some portion of unconsecrated ground.

Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN said the more the proposals of the hon. gentleman were discussed the more it would be seen that they were utterly inadequate to remedy an admitted grievance. If the bill had been brought forward simply as a measure of sanitary reform, he would have had little or nothing to say to it, except to express his surprise that the second reading of a bill of such magnitude should have been moved by a private member on the 26th of July. (Hear.) Whatever might be the case elsewhere, no necessity existed in those parts of the country with which he was acquainted for closing the churchyards on sanitary grounds; and it was somewhat remarkable that the bill did not contain a provision for the closing of a single churchyard. Unless hon. gentlemen were prepared to say that the interment of Dissenters was more injurious to the public health than the interment of Churchmen, who, perhaps, might have died in the odour of sanctity, then the object of the hon. gentleman's bill, as described by himself, must fail. (A laugh.) This bill was ten times more vicious than the Permissive Bill of the hon. member for Carlisle, because while the objection to the latter was that it enabled a majority to oppose the minority, this bill would enable a minority to oppress the majority. (Hear.) The hon. member proposed to allow the burial committees to purchase land as sites for burial grounds, though he hoped that persons sufficiently munificent would be found to make a free gift of the sites. He doubted whether under the present law there were more than a dozen such free gifts; and the ratepayers, therefore, would have to bear the expense, which would be extremely heavy. A short time ago an advertisement appeared in the *Times* from Bromley, a parish in Kent, a division of which county his hon. friend so ably represented, and according to that advertisement 12,500*l.* would be required to provide a burial-ground. There were 9,000 parishes in England in which there were no cemeteries, and in which the ratepayers would be entitled to invoke the assistance of this bill. If a third only of those parishes availed themselves of its provisions, at a tenth of the money which the parish of Bromley required, the cost to the taxpayers would be over 3,000,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) He objected to the bill because it entirely failed to remove the grievances it professed to remedy, and he begged to move that it be read a second time that day three months. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BERESFORD HOPE suggested that, as the details of the bill could not be satisfactorily discussed, and in the present condition of the House a division upon it could not be fairly taken, his hon. friend should withdraw the measure.

Mr. BUTT: Before this order is discharged, I should like to have an opportunity, as a member of the Disestablished Church in Ireland, to say a few words upon this bill. The real question, as I understand it, really is—whether Dissenters should have separate burial-grounds, or whether they should be permitted to perform their rites and ceremonies in the old churchyards. Let me briefly tell the House what has been done in Ireland. In 1824 a bill was passed by the Imperial Parliament giving Dissenters the right of burial, with their own rites, in the Irish churchyards. Up to that period the law as to burial in Ireland and England was exactly the same. This law was introduced to this House by a great lawyer, Mr. Plunket. Mr. Plunket, in introducing this bill, which afterwards passed, made a remarkable statement as to the law. He declared that the Protestant parson had a freehold in the churchyard, and no one could enter without his leave without committing a trespass. But besides his rights as a possessor of the soil, he was appointed to superintend Christian burial, and he could grant permission for interment. By the Act of Uniformity he was to read the burial service of the Church of England over every person, and therefore, if the Protestant clergy insisted upon their rights, the Act virtually deprived the general body of the people of their right of interment. As he (Mr. Plunket) put it—it was an interception of the rights of the people, imposed upon them by the Act of Uniformity. That is how the matter stands in England at the present day. According to the law of the land, every person living in the parish has a right to be buried in his churchyard with what rites he chooses, subject to the rites of the Protestant clergyman before mentioned. There is no illegality in the performance of these rites. Supposing a clergyman has performed the rites of the Church of England, or waived their performance, there is no law to prohibit the performance, of Dissenting rites in Protestant churchyards. Therefore, there is no illegality in the performance of these rites, and the only difficulty in the way is the Act of Uniformity. So far as to the law on the one side. Now, mark what it is on the other. According to the law at the present time, everyone has a right of interment in some Protestant churchyard. His relatives are entitled to claim it, subject to the rights of the parson. There is no difficulty but the Act of Uniformity in the way, and of that Act Churchmen have little reason to be proud; for it expelled the best men in the Church of England, and left a legacy of weakness and dishonour to the Establishment which she had never recovered. It is this Act only which stands between the full right of the Dissenters to use the churchyards for burial. And what does this word burial mean at the common law? It does not mean simply placing the body in the ground. It means interring it with such solemnity, and such reverential rites, as each person in his own conscience desires to be employed. (Cheers.) That is the right of burial which the common law gives to every parishioner, and the right is intercepted only by the Act of Uniformity. I most cordially support the bill of my hon. and learned friend the member for Denbigh (Mr. Osborne Morgan) to admit Dissenters to the same rights in England which they have long enjoyed in Ireland. We have found no inconvenience, no dissension to result from the system in Ireland. I was brought up in my childhood in an old parsonage, close to the churchyard, and I well remember with affection that some near and dear to me lie buried there. I think it would be a great misfortune if the affections of the people were turned away from the old churchyard, by their being sent to the cemetery instead of their bones being laid by those who are near and dear to them in the old churchyard. I don't think it is an act of statesmanship to take away from the old churchyards the affections and the memories of a large proportion of the people—(cheers)—nor do I think it is entirely consistent with Conservative principles thus to detach burial from the religion of the land. I oppose this bill on the ground of Christian liberty; on the ground that it really is not fair to refuse the Dissenters the common law right which they at present possess, and on the good old Conservative principle that we ought not to detach the affections of the people from the Church and the churchyard, and weaken the Church by relegating the people in this way to the cemeteries.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought it would be better to withdraw the bill. He hoped the House would not now divide on the second reading of this bill. To do so would be little better than dividing on an abstract resolution. The measure involved many details which could not be accepted without considerable discussion. The discussion which they had already had could not fail to make it evident that it was the duty of the Government to give their best attention to this question. He thought perhaps the best course would be to allow this bill

to be withdrawn, or, if there was any indisposition to withdraw the amendment, to adjourn the debate.

Mr. W. Egerton observed that this bill only touched a portion of a large and difficult question, but it was an honest endeavour on the part of Churchmen to meet the views of those who differed from them. He was very glad to have an assurance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer—which had, indeed, been given in another place by another Cabinet Minister—that the Government would take this matter into consideration.

Mr. Talbot agreed with the hon. and learned member for Limerick that we ought not to sever the association of the living from the resting-places of the dead, but what Churchmen insisted on was that the resting-places of the dead should not be desecrated by rites and ceremonies which might be practised unless proper securities were taken against them. He was quite ready, if the amendment were withdrawn, to withdraw the bill.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen deprecated the strong expressions which had fallen in reply from the hon. member for West Kent. After the use of such a term as "desecration," applied to the burial of Dissenters, it was impossible to allow the bill to be withdrawn without perhaps an irritating discussion, and if the adjournment of the debate were moved he should vote against that as against the second reading of the bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Talbot explained he had not used the term "desecration" with reference to the burial of Dissenters, but to rites which might be introduced in churchyards under the bill of the hon. and learned member for Denbighshire, which would in the estimation of Churchmen amount to "desecration."

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen must object to the tone and temper of the hon. gentleman's remarks If the Church of England would retain its hold on the people it must not act in a spirit of narrow exclusiveness, but rather cultivate a spirit of charity and conciliation towards Nonconformists.

Mr. Hall insisted that no safeguards against "desecration" of churchyards had been provided by the bill of the hon. and learned member for Denbighshire. Mr. O. Morgan had said there were no safeguards, because, in his opinion, none were necessary. Mr. Hall thought safeguards were necessary. He understood the word "desecration" was not used with reference to the burial of Dissenters, but to the possible introduction into churchyards of the liturgy of "secularism." Mr. O. Morgan stated that after the second speech of the hon. member for West Kent he felt some difficulty in withdrawing his amendment After some further conversation, in which Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. S. Lloyd, and Mr. Gregory took part, Mr. Talbot expressed his regret that any expression which had fallen from him had given offence to hon. gentlemen opposite. It was quite unintentional, and he was very sorry for it. Mr. O Morgan, after his explanation, consented to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Cross, who had now entered the House, said that nothing but pressing business of a public character would have kept him away. (Hear, hear.) He was very glad to think that the discussion had ended in the way it had done. He sincerely hoped that in the course of next session they would be able to come to some satisfactory arrangement on this subject.

Both amendment and bill were then withdrawn, and the order was discharged.

The Bishopric of Truro Bill has been pushed through the Commons during the small hours of the morning, and was yesterday afternoon read a third time and passed. It will no doubt make easy progress through the Upper House.

The Education Bill —Mr. Richard's Amendment —The Liberation Society has issued a reprint of the speeches of Mr. Richard, and of Messrs. Jenkins, M'Arthur, Morley, and Waddy, in support of the amendment on the motion for going into committee, together with an analysis of the division and some extracts from the press. These speeches, now that they are read in the light of the repeated and warm discussions on Mr. Pell's clause, are very suggestive.

Bunhill Fields. — A proposition has recently been made to sell the burial-ground belonging to the Society of Friends, at Bunhill Fields, for the purpose of erecting some model dwellings for the operative classes in that densely-populated neighbourhood. As the ground contains the remains of George Fox and many of the early Quakers, the suggestion has met with a good deal of opposition, and on Tuesday, at a meeting of the committee which had the direction of the matter, it was decided to retain that portion of the burial-ground in which Fox's remains are interred.

The Disestablishment Movement.—Crockenhill, near Farningham, Kent —An open-air meeting was held on the village green on Wednesday, 26th July, to hear Mr. J. Fisher, of London, give a lecture on "Disestablishment a Blessing to the Church and Nation." Mr. Isaac Ballard, of Farnborough, was in the chair, and the lecturer addressed a numerous and orderly assembly for upwards of an hour. At the close the necessity of disestablishment was voted unanimously. This is the first meeting that has been held in this village.

Prosecutions under the Public Worship Regulation Act.—The Rev. Arthur Tooth, the incumbent of St. James, Hatcham, New-cross, was served on Saturday with the monition directed by Lord Penzance under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and ordered to abstain in future from his Ritualistic practices. He was also directed within three weeks to remove the large crucifix he had placed near the pulpit. The Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, the rector of St. Vedast, Cheapside, will be forthwith served with the monition granted by Lord Penzance to abstain from the ceremonies he had introduced into the Communion Service.

An English Canon on Dissenters.—Canon Woodard, in a sermon at the Cathedral, Manchester, on Sunday, managed to say some exceedingly uncharitable things of the Nonconformists. Having quoted "the action of the Liberation Society in passing congratulatory resolutions, the turning out of Christianity from the Irish and English Universities, and the withdrawal of Government support to religion in our colonies," as examples of hell or powers of darkness of which our Lord spoke in the text, "Thou art Peter, &c.," the reverend canon said the Dissenter "has gagged us in our schools: he has corrupted our Universities; he has built and endowed godless colleges, to which he sends his own children, as do also the Roman Catholics, so as to accustom the public mind to disregard the national religion; and appears to me improbable that you will stop him from getting possession of the churches for his own peculiar religion, such as it is."—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Dismissal of Captain Sulivan, R.N.—The attention of the Council of the Church Association having been drawn to the correspondence between the Admiralty and other parties relative to the removal of Captain Sulivan from H.M.S. London, lately laid before Parliament, and to the speech of Mr. Ward Hunt thereon, the council have just addressed a memorial to the First Lord of the Admiralty pointing out that Dr. Phillimore, as Dean of Arches in his judgment in the case of Elphinstone *v.* Purchas, laid it down as "unlawful to wear stoles of any kind whatsoever, whether white, black, or coloured, and worn in any manner." This remains the law of the land, which ought to be obeyed by every naval chaplain, as well as by every other clergyman of the Established Church of England. The Council of the Church Association submit that it is not open to a minister of the Crown, responsible for the discipline of one of the most important branches of Her Majesty's service, to allow naval chaplains to wear stoles in the performance of Divine worship in defiance of the declared law of the land, and they therefore urge that measures should be at once taken to prevent unauthorised innovations in future.

A U.P. Minister Refusing to Pay Manse Assessment.—The *Glasgow Herald* reports that the Rev. P. Leys, U.P. minister at Strathaven, was sued on Friday for 6s. 3d. for the repairs of the Avondale Manse. Mr. Leys defended himself, raising one or two legal questions, after which he said:—"My Lord, I crave your indulgence to allow me to state that, with my convictions, there are here higher questions involved than those of mere law. I hold, with the Supreme Court of the Church of which I am a minister, that a tax for the support of religion, or of its ministers, as such, is opposed to the law of Christ, which forbids the employment of force for the propagation or support of religion. Look for a moment at this case. I render what is called passive obedience to the law. I suppose the case to go against me, and let the law take its course. I suppose my goods will in that case, be seized and sold for this sum of money. This, then, is publicly to proclaim, and in the most emphatic way to maintain, that the manner in which Christ, the King and Head of the Church, wishes His ministers to be supported and housed, and His cause upheld, is by seizing with public force on people's property, and exposing it by force to public sale, and that this is the way to honour Him and His religion. My Lord, it is my most solemn conviction that this is treachery to my Supreme Master, and a slander on His name and cause. I hold it is disloyalty to Him that the public magistrates should interfere with force to secure on compulsion contributions which Christ only accepts and values so far as they are given from a free and grateful heart. I cannot pay this money with fidelity to my convictions of what I owe to Him who with me is absolutely supreme. And to conclude, my Lord, it is no private crotchet that I am entertaining. I am a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and at a recent meeting of its Synod I had an opportunity of bringing this case before the committee it has appointed in reference to such questions as the present. I have the full sympathy of that committee in the course I am pursuing. If this case be proceeded with to the extremity, then, following the example disclosed to us in Holy Writ, I shall in obedience to conscience and the law which is above all other law, 'take joyfully the spoiling of my goods." The sheriff ultimately adjourned the case to look into the law.

Lamb and Turnips.—After a trial about the warranty of bullocks, which immediately followed a trial about some lambs (both trials occupying two days), Mr. Serjeant Shee proposed to take a case relating to the quality of turnip seed on the following day, instead of immediately going on with it. Mr. Justice Willes replied, "Certainly not, brother Shee. I have kept the jury for two days on lamb and beef, and I am not going to bring them here for another day to keep them on turnips."

Religious and Denominational News.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The Wesleyan Conference has been holding its sittings during the past week at Nottingham. On the subject of education the two following resolutions were agreed to:—

The meeting regrets to find that, although some new schools have been opened during the year, and attendance has increased in many others, a decrease in the number of Wesleyan Methodist day-schools and scholars has to be reported. Having in view recent indications of the probable maintenance of other voluntary schools, and recognising the importance of Wesleyan Methodist day-schools to Methodism, the meeting expresses its earnest hope that the number of such schools will in future be fully maintained. It approves the action of the committee during the year in arranging to render occasional aid to specially necessitous schools, and trusts that the annual income of the fund will be so enlarged as to permit the continuance of such aid without prejudice to other claims.

The meeting hears with much satisfaction and thankfulness of the remarkable prosperity of Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-schools, as shown by the several items of increase now reported. It recognises the great importance of rendering thoroughly efficient an agency which is already so large; and, in view of this, it rejoices in the extension and success of the Sunday-school Union during the year. At the same time the meeting cannot but greatly regret that as yet little more than one-fourth of the sum which it was proposed to raise for the outfit and initial expenses fund of the Union, has been obtained. The meeting is glad to find that the financial position of the Union has received the special attention of the committee, and trusts that the measures on which it has resolved will secure an amount which will not only free the Union from future embarrassment, but enable it to develop its progress for the benefit of Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-schools.

The following are the statistics of the day and Sunday schools:—Total number of day-schools, 884, decrease, 6: total number of scholars, 153,379, decrease, 390. Amount of income from school pence, 78,467*l.*, increase, 2,690*l.*; Government grants, 73,263*l.*, increase, 3,066*l.* Subscriptions and other sources of income, 25,141*l.*, increase, 571*l.* Spent on teaching staff, 104,464*l.*; other expenses, 40,894*l.* Debts reported, 14,600*l.* Total number of Sunday-schools, 5,990, increase, 97; in connection with the Wesleyan Sunday School Union, 1,859; teachers and officers, 113,503, increase, 2,500; in church membership or on trial for it, 89,421, increase, 5,178. Scholars, 725,312, increase, 25,102; scholars under seven years of age, 171,496; above fifteen years of age, 141,972; in church membership or on trial for it, 60,500, increase, 10,110; young people in Bible or select classes conducted by ministers, 16,251; conducted by others, 45,550. Libraries, 2,460, increase, 53; volumes, 657,240, increase, 26,126; readers, 119,514, increase, 11,764; schools where the catechism is used, 4,629; where the children are taken regularly to chapel, 5,276, increase, 206. Total cost of the schools, 52,592*l.*, increase, 5,347*l.* The income of the Sunday-school Union during the past year amounts to 6,190*l.*, and the expenditure to 8,117*l.*

There has been a discussion in Conference on the question of State payment to Wesleyan chaplains. The Rev. W. O. Watkins asked how it was or on what grounds the committee had decided not to receive money from the War Office, while they received it from the Admiralty. The Rev. J. Greeves explained that they should be glad to give up State assistance for their ministers connected with the navy, but it would involve them in some difficulty with the circuits in which the naval stations exist. Mr. Rees objected strongly to receive State assistance for their ministers in the army and navy. If they did, it would injure their usefulness. It was far better that they should support their own ministers with their own money. The soldiers would be more influenced by their ministers without State pay than with it. The Rev. Dr. James spoke against their receiving State assistance; and the Rev. G. Alton spoke in favour of it. The soldier required ministerial service, and not merely spiritual assistance. Their *status* as a religious body could never be secured so long as they stood aloof from State assistance. Why should they not claim their rights equally with Catholics, Presbyterians, and the Church of England? The Rev. Richard Hardy contended that if they accepted State assistance they would have two classes of ministers, one under the direction of the War Office, the other under the Conference. As the result of his long experience as an army chaplain, he was convinced it would blight their usefulness. If they took 10s. a-head from their converts, it might easily be said, "He cares for the 10s., and not for the soldier." The Rev. W. R. Allen, one of the army chaplains, said there were two questions before them—one was as to their *status*, the other as to their usefulness. He contended that the Wesleyan soldiers were at no disadvantage through their ministers not being commissioned. Every needful arrangement was already made for the Wesleyan soldiers, and their usefulness as chaplains would be lessened by their being paid by the State for their services. Besides, if the chaplains were paid, how could they train the soldier to support the ministry and the church? Now, the soldiers were trained to give and to support religion, but this training would be seriously injured if their services in the army ceased to be supported by voluntary contributions.

On Wednesday, after the usual devotional service, the Conference proceeded to fill up the vacancies in

the Legal Hundred. The Conference then proceeded to the election of the President, with the following result:—The Rev. Alexander M'Aulay, of Birmingham, 146 votes; Dr. Rigg, of Westminster, 137; and the Rev. S. Coley, of Leeds, 126. The total number of ministers of ten years' standing and upwards who took part in the election was 424. The votes for the election of the Secretary of the Conference were then taken:—Dr. Punshon, 42; Dr. Williams, 235.

The Rev. A. M'Aulay then took the chair, and was addressed by the retiring President, the Rev. Gervase Smith, M.A., who assured him that he might rely upon the hearty sympathy and earnest prayers of all his brethren.

The new President, in replying, said he had admired the wisdom which the retiring president had displayed during his term of office in difficult and trying circumstances, and feared that he should suffer from comparison with him, unless he received the gift of wisdom from above. He was devoutly thankful to God for the goodness which had followed him through life. Speaking of his past history, he observed that his parents were not Wesleyans, though his grandfather was, and was baptized by John Wesley on his last visit to Glasgow. He hoped that an early sitting in the session would be given to the consideration of the state of the work of God among them.

On Thursday the following communication, which had been received from the Rev. Canon Morse, was read:—

St. Mary's Vicarage, Nottingham, July 25, 1876.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I venture to invite the members of the Wesleyan Conference during their visit to Nottingham to attend a service and unite with us in worship at the old parish church, where our forefathers once worshipped, and now sleep together in Christ our Lord. I would hold such service at any day and hour, early or late, that could possibly be arranged between this and August 4th, when I am leaving home for several weeks. I am encouraged to send this invitation by the fact that when the Independents held their annual meeting a few years ago at Nottingham, a large number of their body attended such a service, and spoke very kindly of the pleasure which it gave them; and I am anxious not only to show any respect I can to the Wesleyan body on their visit to Nottingham, but also to manifest to the town and to the world at large that, although separated in some respects from one another, we are in our deepest heart still one in Jesus Christ.—I am, Rev. and dear Sir, yours truly,

Francis Morse.

A conversation arose in reference to the letter. The ex-President moved a resolution to the effect that Canon Morse should be informed that the Conference would be glad to receive him as it would the Nonconformists, and the resolution was seconded. Dr. Punshon suggested further consideration, and would be glad if some united service could be arranged. Dr. Jobson said that although they could not go as a Conference they might go as individuals, and he trusted that many of them would attend the service. The following reply, prepared by the Rev. W. Arthur, was eventually adopted:—

Rev. and dear Sir,—Your kind and fraternal letter has been read to the Conference, the members of which cordially appreciate your sentiments of Christian catholicity. On their part, they feel it a duty and a privilege to cherish a sense of oneness with believing men who hold the head, to whatever branch of the Church they may belong. As to your proposal for a service in the parish church of St. Mary's, in this town, we are instructed to say that, if you arrange for such a service, and give us information as to the time, many members of the Conference will feel it both a privilege and a pleasure to be present at it. We do not understand the invitation to be to the Conference as a corporate body, in which capacity, indeed, it would not be possible for us to attend.—I am, Rev. and dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Alexander M'Aulay.

Canon Morse's invitation for Sunday afternoon was accepted by about 200 ministers, including ex-Presidents William Arthur, John Bedford, Dr. Jobson, and Dr. Osborn. About 900 persons were present at the service. Canon Morse preached a sermon from the words, "Ye are all one in Christ Jesus." Upwards of 100 Wesleyan ministers afterwards took tea in Canon Morse's house,

On Saturday the Rev. J. H. Rigg, D.D., gave an account of his visit to America and Canada as one of the English deputation to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. The Methodist adherents in the States numbered 10,000,000, or one-fourth of the entire population. Of these 1,750,000 were communicants. The ministers numbered 12,000. The next church, numerically, was the Baptist; then Presbyterians, Independents, and Protestant Episcopalians.

On Monday the thanks of the Conference were presented to the ex-President and President for their able sermons on Sunday. The question of character was resumed, and proceeded as far as the end of the Leeds District. At twelve o'clock a deputation of the Nonconforming ministers of Nottingham was introduced. The Rev. W. R. Stephenson, M.A., read an address. The Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., Independent minister, gave a most cordial welcome to the Conference. The subject of lay representation, it was announced, will come before the Conference on Thursday, and the stationing committee will sit on Friday.

The Annual Assembly of the United Methodist Free Church was opened at Sheffield on Wednesday; the Rev. J. Kirsop, President, in the chair. There were 220 ministers and laymen present. The Rev. Thomas Booth, of Burton-on-Trent, was selcted President by 107 votes.

The Rev. J. C. Lloyd Harris has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Harwich, and will terminate his ministry on the 29th of September next.

The Rev. W. W. Sherren has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Portland, after holding it more than nine years, during which period a heavy debt (500*l.*) on the chapel has been cleared off, a substantial minister's house, new school and class-rooms erected at a cost of about 1,100*l.* on which there only remains a debt of about 100*l.* Mr. Sherren has accepted a unanimous invitation from the church at Greenhithe to become their pastor.

Gosport.—A debt of 1,308*l.* remaining upon the Gosport Congregational Church has, by a stimulus given by the "Hants County Union," which offered one-third of the amount (the same being given by an anonymous friend) has been entirely cleared off.

The Lord Mayor at the City Temple.—On Sunday morning the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the sheriffs, attended Divine service at the City Temple, on the occasion of Dr. Parker completing his seventh year's ministry in the City of London. The text was taken from 1 Kings vi. 38, "So was he seven years in building it." In the course of his sermon Dr. Parker mentioned the fact that his was the oldest Congregational Church in London, having been founded in 1640 by Dr. Thomas Goodwin, a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, some time President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. The site of the chapel was one associated with many historical associations. Hard by, in Charterhouse-square, Robert Baxter died; on Snow-hill died John Bunyan; on the south side stood the old Fleet Prison, where Bishop Hooper was confined; and Smithfield was quite near, with its crowd of martyrs. A tablet to the memory of the founder is about to be erected in the vestibule of the City Temple, and Dr. Parker said he was desirous of putting in sixteen memorial windows in honour of several Puritan divines, and of the Smithfield martyrs. To clear off the debt and do these things 1,200*l.* was needed, of which he was prepared to give 500*l.* The morning collection amounted to 79*l.* 14*s.*

The Memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Brock.—After the death of the Rev. W. Brock, D.D., who for twenty-four years was pastor at Bloomsbury Chapel, there was a general desire felt by the congregation to place within the chapel some memorial of a minister whom they had so long held in affectionate esteem. To give effect to this desire, a committee was formed to consider what shape the memorial should take, and a decision was come to that a stained glass window should be placed in the chapel, and a design having been agreed upon, the work was entrusted to Messrs. Powell and Sons, of Whitefriars. The edifice not being of a kind that lends itself to this form of decoration, the only suitable place was found to be at the western end, under the organ gallery, at the back of the pulpit, over the baptistery, where there were three small windows about six feet high by a little over three in breadth. These windows have now been filled in with stained glass with excellent effect. The left-hand window represents John preaching in the Wilderness, the centre one the Sermon on the Mount, and the right hand one Paul preaching at Athens. At the foot of the windows, upon the glass, is the following inscription:—"In loving memory of William Brock, D.D., first minister of this chapel, A.D. 1848—1872; born February 14, 1807; died November 13, 1875." The subject occupies the centre of each window, and the filling up, which is of a conventional character, is harmoniously subordinated to the picture. The memorial, which was open to inspection on Saturday, appeared to give general satisfaction.

Bournemouth.—In this popular Hampshire watering-place, the members of the Baptist denomination have lately been putting forth a great effort to supply the lack of spiritual means amongst a growing population. As already stated in our columns, it was some time ago decided to erect two places of worship at each end of the town, and the Rev. H. C. Leonard accepted the invitation to become the pastor. Under his able and energetic superintendence, and with the kind and hearty co-operation of many friends, the work proceeded in a satisfactory manner. The chapel at Boscombe was first taken in hand, and here a neat and substantial building, capable of accommodating about 250 persons, was erected from the designs of Messrs. Kemp-Welch and Reynolds, and it was opened in March, 1875, the Rev. Dr. Landels preaching on the occasion. Then the proposed new place of worship was commenced in Lansdowne-road, from the designs of Mr. C. C. Creeke, the foundation-stone being laid last November by Sir Morton Peto, Bart. This chapel is a Gothic structure, and is erected on the estate of W. Clapcott Dean, Esq. The building is 65ft. long by 40ft. wide, and affords, as it at present stands, accommodation for 400 worshippers; its ultimate accommodation is proposed to be extended to seat 700 persons. The dedication services were held on Tuesday, July 18. An early prayer-meeting took place at seven o'clock, and at half-past twelve o'clock Divine service was held in the new church, upon which occasion a sermon was preached by the Rev. Alexander Maclaren, B.A., of Manchester, formerly a member of the Southern Baptist Association. There was a large congregation. In the devotional service the Revs. H. C. Leonard and J. McGill took part, and Mr. Maclaren's discourse was founded on Phillipians iii. 15—"Let us, therefore, as many as be perfect, be thus minded, and if in anything ye be otherwise minded God shall reveal even this unto you." It need hardly be said that the sermon was listened to with great interest by the large congregation. The collection amounted to upwards of 192*l.* Subsequently about 100 persons sat down to a luncheon in the British schoolroom, including a great many ministers of the town and neighbourhood. The chair was occupied by the Rev. H. C. Leonard, the pastor, who mentioned that letters of regret had been received from Sir Morton Peto, Admiral Sir James B. Sulivan, the Revs. J. R. Pretyman, and F. Toyne and others. In proposing as a sentiment "The Queen," the chairman referred to the loyalty of Nonconformists, and said that in Queen Victoria they had as good a woman as in Queen Elizabeth, without Queen Elizabeth's bigotry, and as virtuous a queen as Queen Ann, without Queen Ann's weakmindedness. A verse of the national anthem having been sung by the company, the chairman proposed a sentiment expressing their good wishes for the ministers present, of whom there were twenty-three—viz., two Presbyterians, two Wesleyans, five Congregationalists, and fourteen Baptists. The Rev. E. Workman responded, and in the course of his remarks said that the body to which he belonged (the Wesleyans) had been slowly moving towards other churches for a long period, and were now making very rapid strides indeed. He was glad the Nonconformis churches were all so thoroughly Protestant, and he prayed they might be able to stand shoulder to shoulder together against the inroads of Popery. To the next sentiment, that of peace, prosperity, and blessing to the preachers, and to all who had contributed to the success of the new cause, the Rev. A. Maclaren responded, and spoke of the great pleasure he felt in renewing acquaintance with his friends at Southampton and others. Many changes had taken place since he was there twenty years ago, but happily the basis of their faith and hope stood unchanged and unchangeable, and he rejoiced to know that the little place of worship now opened would ever be consecrated to that one unalterable Gospel—the Gospel of salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord. He rejoiced in the progress they had made, and with all cordiality and affection wished them "God speed." The Rev G. Burgess, who followed, remarked that there was little difference between the Baptist and Congregationalists, and the water between them was not so broad but that they could shake hands across it. The Rev. J. T. Collier, of Downton, also expressed his pleasure at seeing they had such a beautiful place of worship, and that they had a church which was so suitable to the place, and so exceedingly creditable to all those who had taken part in its erection. The Rev. R. Colman (whose health was proposed by the chairman, with a eulogium on his indefatigable labours in the work) proceeded, as secretary to the building funds, to give some account of their finances. The two buildings have cost about 4,500*l.*, and the subscriptions and promises towards the cost amount to 1,900*l.*, independent of the morning collection. He said he believed the measure of success they had had did not weaken any other cause in the town, and he spoke gratefully of Mr. Leonard's sacrifices, who in coming there had looked after the good of souls, and not the silver and gold. Mr. Maclaren preached again in the evening to a crowded congregation from Romans viii. 38, 39, and there was a liberal collection. The dedicatory services were continued on the Sunday, when the Rev. W. Walters, of Birmingham, preached.

Colleges and Schools.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE.

The annual speech-day and distribution of prizes at Tettenhall College took place on Thursday last. There were present a large number of the friends and a great many patrons of the institution. The chair was taken by T. W. Shaw, Esq., of Dunstal, and letters were read from gentlemen who regretted their inability to attend; amongst others were Lord Wrottesley, Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Sir James Watts, and Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P. The proceedings commenced by prayer, which was offered by the Rev. J. P. Driver, of Tettenhall Wood. After a few appropriate remarks from the Chairman, he called upon

The Rev. A. W. Young, the head-master, to read the report, which commenced with a reference to the religious and moral feeling prevailing in the college, and he expressed his conviction that the tone was manly, healthy, and sound. His examination, assisted by others, warranted the belief that a large amount of honest work was being done, and that all the forms, from the highest downwards, were being faithfully and energetically taught.

At the last Cambridge Local Examinations twenty-six of our boys presented themselves, of whom twenty-one passed, eight in honours, and eleven marks of distinction being gained. I think it furnishes evidence of evenness in teaching and of a fair distribution of labour that out of 137 papers sent in, 111 were deemed satisfactory by the examiners. And, as evidence that undue prominence is not given to classical subjects, at the expense of English, mathematics, and French, I may mention that out of twenty-six boys who went up in religious knowledge only two failed, out of twenty in English only three failed, out of fourteen in mathematics only two failed, out of eighteen in French only

five failed, and out of eight in mechanics none failed—four gaining the mark of distinction.

Other encouraging facts having been mentioned, Mr. Young said they looked forward to a constantly improving future. The health of the school was excellent, and was no doubt assisted by their new swimming-bath, which was now in full working order.

Some exercises were then given by the boys. The first was a dialogue from "Lucian" in Greek, given by Allen Young, senior Tettenhall scholar, and G. E. Matheson, directors' scholar. This dialogue was rendered in a most fluent manner, and showed a good knowledge of the language in the two young men. A scene from *King John* in English was next given, W. F. Anderson taking the part of Hubert, and J. Gough that of the Prince. The parts were rendered exceedingly well and with good effect. Next came a French scene from Moliere, entitled *Le Festin de Pierre*, by H. G. Prior and H. Greenway. The fluency of Pryor's French was very much admired; while the German of two juniors, E. Simon and E. O. Goss, in the scene from R. Benedix, entitled *Der Phlegmatecus*, was exceedingly good and the piece well recited. To all appearance there was great efficiency manifested in the Greek, English, French, and German languages, and the delivery of the several pieces showed good natural ability and hard study.

Joseph Thompson, Esq, J.P., then proceeded to deliver the prizes, giving some kindly advice to each successful student as he came forward to receive the fruits of his labours. The prize list and the names of the successful candidates are as follows:—

Scholarships: Senior Tettenhall scholarship, Allan Young: junior Tettenhall scholarship, W. H. Bidlake. Special prizes; Sir F. Crossley's prize for Greek, H. Greenway; Sir T. Salt's prize for mathematics, A. Ll. Brown; Mr. Remington Mills' prize for good conduct, J. O. Philpin; Head Master's prize for English essay, A. Young; second ditto, T. A. Brown; Head Master's prize for English verse, G. E. Matheson: second ditto, S. T. Smith; Mr. Taylor's prize for Shakespeare, J. Gough; Mr. Schrumpf's general prize for French, A. Young. Cambridge Local Examination prizes (awarded by the Committee of the Wolverhampton Centre to Successful Candidates in Honours), A. Young, W. H. Bidlake, A. Ll. Brown, J. P. Halliwell, H. Lockhart, F. Hatton, T. Rollason, G. G. Barker. Form prizes.—Upper school.—Form 6: 1, A. Young; 2, G. E Matheson. (No form prizes are given in the sixth form). Middle school.—Forms 5 and 4.—Divinity; Form 5 (classical and modern), Thompson, first prize; Shaw *i*, second prize. Given by Mr. J. Shaw. Mentioned with praise, Whipple. Form 4 (classical and modern), Anderson prize; mentioned with praise, Lankester, Brown *ii*, Guinness, Smith *iii*. Latin. Form 5 (classical and modern), Lamb, Halliwell, prizes equal; mentioned with praise, Simon *i*, Brown *ii*, Lankester, James. Form 4 (classical and modern), Stokes, Anderson, prizes equal; mentioned with praise, Clarke, Smith *iii*, Adamson, Keep *ii*, Page. Greek. Form 5 (classical), Greenway, prize (Salt prize). Mentioned with praise, Prior, Whipple, James. Form 5, lower (classical), Lamb, prize. Mentioned with praise, Simon *i*, Brown *ii*. Form 4 (classical), Hankinson, prize. Mentioned with praise, Lankester, Adamson, Lockhart. French. Form 5 (classical and modern), Maitland, prize. Mentioned with praise, Whipple, Lamb, Greenway, James. Form 4 (classical and modern), Gough, prize. Mentioned with praise, Tyndall, Thompson, Smith *iii*, Checkley, Guinness. Form 4, lower (classical and modern), Stokes, prize. Mentioned with praise, Anderson, Kershaw, Jones *iii*, Dawbarn. German. Form 5 (modern), Maitland, prize. Mentioned with praise, Philpin, Gough, Smyth *i*. Form 4 (modern), Halliwell, prize. Mentioned with praise, Anderson, Mayall, Kershaw, Tyndall, Stokes, Jones *iii*. English (modern side). Form 5 (modern), Halliwell, prize; mentioned with praise—Philpin, Shepherd, Stockburn, Jones *i*. Form 4 (modern), Anderson, prize; mentioned with praise—Kershaw. English (classical side), Brown *i*; mentioned with praise—Thompson, Whipple, Watkinson *ii*, Smith *iii*, Hankinson. Mathematics, form 5 (classical and modern), Brown *ii*, Salt prize; mentioned with praise—Lockhart. Form 4 (classical and modern), Lankester, prize; mentioned with praise—Halliwell, Jones *i*, Shepherd, James. Form 4, lower (classical and modern), Stokes, prize; mentioned with praise—Smith *iii*, Kershaw, Dawbarn. Anderson, Mayall. Divinity: Stott, prize; mentioned with praise—Mellor, Marris, Goss, Chandler. Latin: Riley and Mellor, equal, prizes; mentioned with praise—Mander, Dickinson, Riley *ii*, Smith *ii*. Greek: mentioned with praise—Goss, Bantock, Riley *i*, Marris, Mellor. Form 3, French: Chandler, prize; mentioned with praise—Goss, Mellor, Riley *ii*, Riley *i*, Keep *iv*. Arithmetic and Algebra: Bantock, prize; mentioned with praise—Goss, Riley *i*, Dickinson, Smith *ii*. Euclid: Goss, prize; mentioned with praise—Bantock, Marriott, Chandler, Stott. English: Riley *i*, mentioned with praise—Goss, Riley *ii*, Stott, Bantock, Dickinson, Chandler, Marris, Mellor. Extra prizes: Riley *ii*, Marris. Form 2. Divinity: Shaw *ii*, prize; mentioned with praise—Manton, Jones *ii*, Morgan, Tolson, Naylor *ii*. French: Manton, Newton, prize; mentioned with praise, Sheldon, Pritchet, Shaw *ii*. Dictation: Jones *ii*, prize; Latin: Morgan *ii*, prize; mentioned with praise, Rubery, Simon *ii*, Newton, Manton. Arithmetic: Ford, prize: mentioned with praise, Clarkson, Rubery, Tolson *i*, Newton. English: Manton, Morgan *ii*, prize; mentioned with praise, Newton, Rubery, Naylor *ii*, Clarkson, Ashby. Divinity: Perry, prize; mentioned with praise, Riley *iii*, Pinson, Taylor, Rowe. Latin: Ambler, prize; mentioned with praise, Riley *iii*, Bradbury. French: Riley *iii*, prize: mentioned with praise, Perry, Bradbury. Arithmetic, Riley *iii*, prize; mentioned with praise, Bradbury; McClure *i*. English: Riley *iii*, prize; mentioned with praise, Perry, Bradbury, Ambler. Dictation: Shenton, prize; mentioned with praise, Riley *iii*, Perry, Bradbury. General Prizes—Chemistry. Div. I., Jones *i*, prize; mentioned with praise, Woodroffe, Checkley. Div. III., Hatton, prize; mentioned with praise, Tyndall. Div. II., Gough, prize. Drawing—Freehand Gunn, first prize; Simon, second prize. Mechanical Drawing: Checkley; mentioned with praise, Lockhart. Water Colour: Halliwell.

A prize was awarded each to Allen Young for batting, and W. F. Anderson for bowling.

The distribution of prizes having been completed,

Mr. Thompson, in addressing the students—those who had been at the college for past years and who were now leaving—said the prizes which they had received had been awarded after a careful examination of the work which they had done during the past year; and the very fact that they had given the prizes showed that those who were at the head of the college believed in the examinations and in the advantage of offering a reward for successful study. He was glad to see that they had stimulated themselves in their work, and not only in their college work, but had attained honourable proficiency in manly sports in the playground. (Hear, hear.) Those who had been successful in gaining prizes must be gratified with the result of their labours, and he hoped would be stimulated to further exertions hereafter. He trusted that instead of feeling that that was the end of all their labours, they would go on adding more and more to what they had already attained. It was always a source of pleasure to him to see how cordially the unsuccessful treat their successful brethren, and so long as a feeling like that exists, there was nothing in that system that was in any way harmful. He was rather surprised to hear the head master make an apology that they had too much of classics in the college. In Manchester, the college with which he was connected was charged with giving more of the physical sciences, which would to a great degree be very useful to men in life. He did not think it was a just charge one way or the other—that Tettenhall should be blamed for giving too much of the classics or that Owens College should be charged with teaching too much af the physical sciences. Their object was in each institution to fit the students to be good citizens hereafter. (Hear, hear.) He urged them to imitate great men in their work. Then they had, as he was pleased to see, prizes given for the more exact observation of thoughtful and difficult subjects, namely, mathematics. The close observation and concentration of thought which is needed to make them successful in that branch of study is very great. He was very glad to see also that physical sciences were extensively taught there. They were now going home, and he was pleased to see that two cricket-bats were amongst the prizes they had received. One had only to look around the college grounds to see that physical education was not neglected. To work hard was to play hard. (Hear, hear.) It was a proper thing to do, whilst they were training the mind also to see that the body was fully developed. He congratulated those who had received prizes, and he also congratulated those who had not gained prizes, for he thought there was as much credit due to such as to those who had been more successful. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

Mr. Stokes, of Birmingham, then offered a few words of congratulation on the opening of the new swimming-baths.

Mr. S. S. Mander said he might assume that they had all passed through their school-life well, and that they had laid in a good stock of useful knowledge; that they had gone through a most useful course of training; that they had acquired a good character, and that they had gained the love of their school-fellows. He could not imagine a more delightful feeling in coming to the close of that stage of life than the consciousness of having passed it well. He hoped the boys would believe him when he said that, growing into manhood as they were, he sincerely desired they would become respectable and honourable men, ornaments to society and a blessing to their friends. And in order that that might be so, he could not but reiterate the words of the text of the sermon which they heard on Sunday last, "Be strong," strong in their convictions and the truth, and in their fidelity to them. One of the greatest temptations which they would have to encounter on leaving that college, and perhaps they had encountered it already, was the tendency to the weakness which allows itself to be ruled by custom, and to be fascinated by the example of others. It was a law of their nature to influence each other, and that they should feel the force of numbers. But he implored them not to follow the multitude to do evil. That they might avoid those temptations, he asked them only to remember the many lessons to be faithful to those noble convictions of truth and duty which they had acquired there; to be strong in their adhesion to them, however lonely may be the paths into which they may lead. (Applause.) He would also ask them never to forget that they were not their own. If they followed that voice, which more and more as they listened to it would resound through all the courts and chambers in their souls, they would discover that it was the Divine voice; and if they followed it, it would not lead them into any paths but those of purity and peace. (Applause.) He would ask them simply to take a firm grasp of the principles which they had been taught there, and to be faithful to them in whatsoever circumstances they were placed. (Applause) He urged them also to study God's holy Word, that Word which many of the greatest men had made their study with so much profit. These men believed in prayer as an illumination of their minds. To do this they would find that they would have to separate from many a pleasant acquaintance, and give up many a wrong habit which may have been pleasant to retain. He congratulated the head-master very much upon the character of his report which he had read, and upon the marked success which had attended his labours and those of the other masters. The college was now a growing one, and he had every reason to believe that it would be increasingly so. (Applause.)

The Rev. T. Hindsley, of Walsall, moved the first resolution:—

We rejoice in the continued success and prosperity of Tettenhall College, and are thankful to Almighty God that the head-master is able to report the existence of a healthy tone of feeling among the boys. Appreciating, as we do, the broad Christian principles on which the college is founded, and the catholic spirit in which those principles are being carried out, and finding here the advantages of a public school with a staff of masters sufficiently large to secure a personal supervision of the boys more minute than is possible in most private schools we pledge ourselves to promote its interests in every way within our power.

He considered that the resolution was a speech in itself. He was glad to say, however, that they were there to-day, not in a discontented mood, but they wished to give their thanks that things were in such a condition as they were. They were called upon to rejoice in the success and prosperity of Tettenhall College. Now as the head-master very truly had said, that there was a spirit of truthfulness among the students of the college, it was the least that they could do to express their thanks to Almighty God. The other part of the resolution having reference to the broad Christian principles upon which the college was founded, he should like to say a few words about. They were not anxious at that college to limit the knowledge of the boys to any one particular denomination. He ventured to assert that there was no attempt made to interfere with the peculiar spiritual predilections of any one in that college to any degree whatever. Their desire was to train free, truthful, noble, honest, spiritual men without interfering with the creed of any. (Applause.) Having regard to the principles on which the college is founded, having such a staff of masters as they possessed, and such a healthy tone of feeling as at present exists, he thought the meeting would heartily pass the resolution. (Applause)

The Rev. D. E. Evans, Wolverhampton, in seconding the resolution, said it was one of a most encouraging kind, and it would not be considered a mere formal expression if he said that he felt it to be a distinguished pleasure to be there that day; not because he was to address them, but because he was permitted to add his congratulations for the success of the college, an institution which was already known, and which in years, he believed, was destined to achieve more permanent successes in the education of youth. They could not doubt but that there would be men in the future in great positions who would look back upon that college with pleasure as the place where they received their first impetus in the path of knowledge.

The Rev. H. Irving, of Wolverhampton, proposed the next resolution:—

We desire, as friends of the college, and, in many instances, as parents of those who pursue their studies here, to express our sense of the deep obligation we are under to Mr. Young and his colleagues for the thorough interest they take in all that pertains to the work, the play, and the general well-being of the boys, and hereby present them our very hearty thanks.

The Rev. J. W. Rodger, Wolverhampton, said he had pleasure in seconding the resolution. The whole proceedings of the afternoon—the speech from the chair, the report from the head-master, and the apparent mental development seen in the boys, along with their readiness and healthy tone, all seem to favour the sanctioning of the resolution. It speaks of work and play and the general well-being of the boys. That Mr. Young not only looks after the mental, but also the moral and physical force of his pupils is evident. Nothing more forcible to recommend an educational establishment could be given than the simple statement of the resolution, that the master provides for the mental, moral, and physical education of his pupils.

The resolution was enthusiastically carried.

Mr. Young then said he thanked them on behalf of his colleagues and himself very heartily for the honour they had paid them.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson for his services and his address was moved by the Rev. T. Gasquoine, of Oswestry, and seconded by Mr. Shillito, of Birmingham. Having been responded to, Rupert Kettle, Esq, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, an old friend of his. Though he was there simply as a listener, he felt much interest in their proceedings. This was seconded by Mr. F. Keep, of Birmingham. The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. T. Lord, of West Bromwich, and the visitors dispersed, many of the students also taking their departure for the vacation. A conversazione was held after the proceedings had concluded.

The Rev. W. P. Dothie, M.A., late of Redhill, has accepted the cordial invitation of the Congregational Church at West Dulwich to become their pastor, and will commence his ministry there on the first Sunday in September.

Hygeia.—The idea of establishing a sanitary city, which attracted considerable attention when mooted by Dr. B. W. Richardson last October, will shortly be put into execution. A site has been obtained on the coast of Sussex for the proposed "City of Health," and the suggestions made for "Hygeia" in Dr. Richardson's paper will be carried out as far as practicable.

Correspondence.

THE EDUCATION BILL—NO COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—The daily papers inform us that the Education Bill has passed through committee amid cheers, if not with tossing up of caps, on both sides of the House. What it was that elicited cheers from the Opposition benches, it would puzzle one to say. If ever a party played unwittingly into the hands of its opponents, and was hoodwinked, deceived, and ultimately crushed, it was the party led by the Marquis of Hartington. Neither prosperity nor adversity seems to teach our Liberal leaders anything. They crow as loudly over shameful betrayal and defeat, as if they had won the laurels of a splendid victory. One would have thought that, after all the fuss they made about Mr. Pell's amendment, and after the significant rejection of Mr. Bright's motion, they would scarcely be prepared to sing and shout with joy. Really one must congratulate them on their admirable temper. They must be the most amiable set of combatants under the sun. Not to do them injustice, it must, however, be remembered that they may possibly have exulted in view of the final struggle to commence next Thursday, or in the conviction that the measure which drew forth their cheers contained within it those suicidal elements which are sure to wreck it in practice, and raise a cry against it throughout the country.

Be this as it may, the time has come for the Nonconformists of England to say with one voice, "We do not accept this bill." I need not remind you or your readers that no sooner had the Education Bill of 1870 become an Act of Parliament than Nonconformists were, somewhat to their surprise, told that they had accepted it as a compromise. That was one of those cool assertions to which we have become accustomed in these days. But let there be no mistake this time. Whatever the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Forster may have to say, I hope the great Nonconformist party—strong out of the House if not in it—will seize the opportunity of making it unmistakably clear that they repudiate this reactionary measure, and protest against it, not because of the additional privileges in the shape of education which it pretends to offer to the country, but because it is an ill-disguised barrier against national education, and a scarcely covert attack upon rural Nonconformity. It seems a pity to sacrifice so grand an object as national education to satisfy those who will hail this bill mainly as a practical reply to the Liberation Society. England, never very true to the fundamental principle of the Protestant Reformation, and never less true to that principle than at this moment, appears to be quite unable to rise above the superstition, exploded almost everywhere but within her own dominions, that education is a priestly function. Everybody must know now, if it was not known before, that what was said in 1870 about encouraging voluntary effort was a mere sham. I have misread history if it be true that the partisans of ecclesiastical establishments have been exceptionally distinguished in the past as promoters of voluntary effort. Mr. Gladstone in 1870 indignantly repudiated the term "denominational" as applied to schools, and insisted on the epithet "voluntary" as more just and becoming; but what becomes of his plea under this bill which will put an end to voluntary effort by rendering it unnecessary? We are now only beginning to reap the fruits of an absurd and short-sighted policy which aimed at pleasing all parties by endowing two opposing interests—a national and a denominational—and sending them out into practical life to shake hands with each other and live in neighbourly amity side by side. The consequence was, of necessity, that the one began to swallow the other; and now Mr. Disraeli and his friends have, with more wisdom than their predecessors, set themselves to discourage and crush the one, and to strengthen and revive the other so that the scheme which they favour may live while the other is decaying away.

In recent debates in Parliament a great deal has been said about the inefficiency and unpopularity, not to say expensiveness, of school boards; but, so far as there is any truth in such charges, who is responsible for them? Who set the example of snubbing and thwarting the first school boards when they entered upon their difficult task, but the department of which Mr. Forster was practically the head? Speaking from my own experience as a member of one of these boards, I know that the voice of one man was often listened to at Whitehall as against the almost unanimous conviction and decision of a whole board. I know that on one or two occasions we had almost to wring the grants out of the Education Department, because we were threatened, on the most paltry pleas, with having them withdrawn or reduced while we were struggling, in the face of enormous difficulties, to bring education within the reach of all. I know, also, that we were compelled, in most instances, to apply for compulsory and therefore costly powers to procure sites, simply because landowners, willing enough to oblige the Church party, would neither lease nor sell of their own free will. In one case, a site was leased for ninety-nine years to a publican in a new locality in which there was a rapidly-increasing population and not a single school, and yet the board could not persuade the landowner or his agents to lease or sell for a school-building. Perhaps I ought to state that I do not refer to Wolverhampton, but to the notoriously Nonconformist parish of Merthyr Tydfil.

Then, again, as to the charge of inefficiency which received support on both sides of the House to the detriment of school boards, I could name school boards which are indebted for their inefficiency to two causes for both which Mr. Forster is himself responsible. The one is the cumulative vote, and the other the religious difficulty. We are often told that there is no religious difficulty. *Credat Judæus.* Let those who think so attend a school board contested election. What will he find there? If there be no religious difficulty, as some contend, within the walls of a school building, there is one in the way of securing the best men and women to administer the Education Act. The contest hinges less upon the fitness of the candidate than upon the sect which he represents or the religious or non-religious views which he will endeavour to carry out. I wish to write with the utmost impartiality, and I believe thousands of well-informed persons will bear me out in the assertion that even when Nonconformists are sure of a majority on the board, they have, in a large number of cases, to yield to the demand that each denomination should, as far as possible, have its religious representative on the board; and even if a denomination be small and without a man sufficiently competent for school board duties, the cumulative vote compels the community to give way. Then, again, the cumulative vote and the religious difficulty impair the efficiency of the board in another direction. The Education Department, taking into account the population and acreage of a district, apportions so many members to it as will be necessary for the duties to be discharged; but no sooner does the board assemble after its election than it discovers that it is composed of two hostile elements. On the one hand, we have the board school party, and, on the other, the denominational. Now, it is a notorious fact that many of those who have secured seats and belong to the latter party sit upon the board, not to help, but to hinder; not to provide accommodation for the district, but to guard their own interests; and thus the real work of the board devolves upon a certain proportion only of its members, and these are necessarily fewer in number and feebler in operation than it was expected they would be. It is all very well to speak of eleven or thirteen school board members, but if two or three of these be Anglican clergymen, and two or three Romish priests—all avowed opponents of the Education Act—how can we expect efficiency? But for the cumulative vote or the religious difficulty, this evil would not exist, and school boards would probably, as a rule, be composed of the men and women fittest to promote the interests of a sound, national school-system. Mr. Forster is, therefore, at this moment only gathering in his own crops. He threw away a golden opportunity. He decreed that the two poles of the magnet must point in one direction, and of course he failed. Mr. Disraeli, or Viscount Sandon—I scarcely know which—has more shrewdly determined to unite his forces under one banner, and compel the whole county to support a monopoly. School boards had a sufficiently difficult and delicate task to accomplish when the education of the hitherto untouched strata of social life was committed to their care, but as they were hampered by the very man who usually enjoys the credit of having called them into existence, he should be the last to complain when twitted with unseemly charges against their extravagance and inefficiency.

May I say a word or two more? The conduct of the Liberal leaders during this campaign cannot readily be forgotten. Their treatment of Mr. Richard and his motion was simply inexcusable. Had they been content with simple abstention when it came to a vote, perhaps they might have been charged with cowardice; but it was surely unnecessary for them to hoist their flag and openly combine to crush his motion. When I saw that they had issued a whip, I was simple enough to imagine that they meant for once to hold out the hand of fellowship to their staunchest supporters. I never entertained so poor an opinion of them as to think they would go out of their way, and unnecessarily parade their hostility to an important section of their own party, by flaunting their colours before the whole country in the enemy's camp, so as to make what would in any case have been a defeat assume the character of a revenge. It was nothing to them to hear that Nonconformity would be wronged, that religious liberty would be imperilled, that priestly arrogance would be satisfied; but the moment Mr. Pell presumed to tread upon Mr. Forster's toes, and to ask that an Act of Parliament, which its own chief promoter had suicidally administered, should be so supplemented as to precipitate its decease, the front Opposition benches rose as one man and poured out their scorn in unmeasured terms. What these gentlemen will do now is a secret to all but themselves. Happily every day is not a dog-day, and the thermometer does not always stand so high as to make a further struggle intolerable. Can we hope that, in the interests of the people and the education of the people, and as a proof of persistent and indomitable courage, they will vote against the third reading? In any case, let Nonconformity tell the country emphatically that it cannot and will not accept this bill as even a temporary settlement.

Yours faithfully,
F. SONLEY JOHNSTONE.

Merry-hill, Wolverhampton.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—A few weeks ago you gave us a very timely article on the need of patience in the Radical ranks. Verily, we have need of patience! The Conservative reaction which is upon us is trying us to the very uttermost. I recently spent a night in the House of Commons. The Educational Bill of Viscount Sandon's was in committee. Neither of the leaders was present, but Mr. Forster was well to the fore, and seemed determined to do his best to prevent those to whom he had given an inch from taking the ell they were bent on having. Argument, however, seemed thrown away upon that stolid majority which the Ministry had at its control. Lord Sandon's position seemed to me to be that of a walker on a tight rope, rather than of a far-seeing and able statesman. With the balancing pole of expediency in his hand, he kept declining or raising it as the occasion demanded, anxious only to get to the end of the rope. One thing was most obvious—a strong desire on the part of the Government to pander as far as possible to the clerical opposition to school boards. Lord Sandon appeared hardly satisfied, personally, with his *rôle* as a politician, and I could not help thinking he rather enjoyed the occasional double disappointment of the clerical mouthpieces behind him, when he accepted a Liberal amendment, and rejected one of theirs.

Two ideas seemed uppermost in the Tory ranks—protection to the Church and protection to agriculture. The village priest must have a monopoly over the souls of the labourers' boys, and the farmer must be sure of their bodies to keep down his labour bill. Those two grand ends secured, all else might go along its own gait. Well might all that there is of the statesman in Lord Sandon revolt at such infinite peddling. An amusing spectacle it was to witness the anxiety of those owners of thousands of acres, and millions of money, to ensure the services of little boys of from five to ten years of age in their fields! Their education might be desirable, but their labour was essential. The very thought of a school board in every parish, with its power of sweeping all these valuable field-hands into the day-school, was appalling to the country squires. Mr. Mundella reminded them of what they had been willing enough to do with the children of the artisans, and with merciless logic contended that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander. Logic, however, and country squiredom have not much in common, and the voice of reason and the cry of humanity were alike silenced in the lobby.

Now, Sir, the question is how long is this sort of thing going to last? We are to-day virtually governed by two despotic influences—the power of the priest and the power of the purse. Anyone looking over that assembly at St. Stephen's would see at a glance that it was not the moral or intel-

lectual manhood of England that was represented there, but simply its superstitious reverence for the priest and idolatry of wealth. That compact mass of elderly respectability behind Mr. Disraeli, of whom one might well parody the lines of the poet, and say :—

> At his command they rise and vote,
> At his command sit still—

in no sense represents the popular will of Great Britain. And yet they are, as I before said, practically the rulers of Great Britain.

Take, for instance, the late ambitious exploit of Mr Disraeli's, touching the Monarchy. I suppose not even that industrious hewer of wood and drawer of water to the Ministry, Mr. W. H. Smith, who seems to see everything in the false glitter of prosperity, would deny the utter and universal unpopularity of that ill-starred achievement. But what mattered? The master of the legions had willed it, and to-day we have an Empress and to-morrow may rejoice with Russia in the possession of an Emperor! What else may not this adventurer do?

And yet we boast of a Cromwell, and take the revered name of Milton on our lips! We "build the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous," but the civil and religious liberties which they purchased with their blood, we are content to see imperilled at the behests of a rampant priesthood. Surely, Sir, it is high time we bestirred ourselves. Why do not our young men betake themselves to the political discourses of Robert Hall, the speeches of Cobden and Bright, and the brilliant writings of Macaulay? There is inspiration enough in those immortal works to arouse us from our stupor if we would but invoke the power. Women have ere this played an important part in their country's redemption from bondage. Would that our young women could rise above the frivolities which now dominate them, and become the Deborahs of their age. A worse scourge than the Philistines or the Amalekites is upon us. We are being emasculated by luxury. The be-all and end-all of every one of us is to surround ourselves with as much comfort and display as possible. The suburban villa with its wealth of upholstery fulfils our narrowed desires. Decked out in our silks and satins, our broad cloth and our gold, we go on our way regardless of the political horizon, and careless as to who or what bears rule.

"Dreary vaticinations of an unfortunate dyspeptic!" I hear someone whisper. Perhaps so, happy optimist. Discount my remarks, however, as you may, you cannot deny a residuum of unpleasant fact. It is all very well for a Swedenborgian like William White to discourse to us, as he does so fascinatingly in his "Other-World Order," on "How Devils are Utilised"; but all must feel, nevertheless, that they are a most unpleasant phenomenon. Doubtless all things are for the best, and the apparently wild dreams of Swedenborg may prove but sober truth in the future of the "grand man" of whom he writes; but so reasoned not the old heroes who conquered the despotic Stuarts.

The philosophy which conduces to acquiescence in evil is of the earth earthy. A Carlyle may tell us that "Slave or free is settled in heaven for a man. . . . . Whom heaven has made a slave, no Parliament of men, nor power that exists on earth, can render free;" but give me the Lincoln who, with his life-blood, writes the decree, "Slavery is abolished for ever!"

So, with our present state of things, I say, Away with the pusillanimity which would perpetuate it. This dreary ecclesiasticism which is cropping up all around us, and which is utilising a Disraeli for its ends, must be cut down, root and branch. If the principle of religious liberty forbids the sweeping of every priestly impostor from our shores, it forbids also his elevation into a State official. The disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church stands out before us as the first duty of British patriotism. So long as one sect out of a score or more receives and arrogates to itself the wealth and importance, the homage and devotion, which our English Episcopalianism does, it is the veriest mockery to speak of our religious liberties. Concessions made by Government to the demands of right are made only as bones are thrown by timid people to hungry dogs. The few concessions made by Lord Sandon during this educational debate have been of this character, and made in this spirit. The testy utterance of his the other night, in reply to the demand to report progress from the Liberal benches, seemed to me only another way of saying, "What! after all those bones, barking still?" Barking forsooth! when a dragooned minority was driven to its *dernier ressort* —delay!

In conclusion, allow me, as one of the rank-and-file of the Liberal party, to thank Mr. John Bright for his speeches on Monday and Thursday nights. They were every way worthy of him, and as refreshing as the cool breezes which have succeeded last week's torrid heat.

A RADICAL.

July 27, 1876.

SMALL COUNTRY CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—The condition of our small country churches is a matter of considerable importance to us, as Nonconformists, and this must be my apology for troubling you with a few lines in answer to the practical question of your Latin correspondent, which appeared in your columns of the 19th inst.

Doubtless an effort *could* be made to enlist the sympathies of strong churches, on behalf of weak ones, in the manner indicated, but I am disposed to think that in many cases it would be folly to attempt it. In villages and hamlets, where the pastor is by his piety, talents, and devotedness, adapted to the work required of him, and where there is a population sufficiently numerous to engage his attention and stimulate his zeal, the plan suggested by your correspondent might, and probably would, be an improvement upon the present; but in many instances, I am sorry to say, this is not the case. I do not regard it as any breach of good manners, or of Christian charity, to say that the pastors of some of our churches have mistaken their calling, and the sooner they betake themselves to some other work, the better it will be for the church as well as themselves. In other instances the population is, and from the nature of the case may continue to be, so miserably small, that no claim to the undivided services of even a third or fourth-rate man, can with any show of reason be made. I think that in cases of this kind, even one hundred pounds a year is too much to be spent; I believe it would be much better spent in well-directed mission work among the outside population by which most of our strong churches are surrounded.

Why should it continue to be regarded as an improper thing for pastors of poor churches to add to their incomes by devoting a portion of their time to secular work? Where the churches are sufficiently near to each other, or where there are the needful facilities for travelling, why should not the plan of placing two or three small churches under the care of one pastor be greatly extended? Or, would it not be better still if all the Nonconformists in a village or hamlet could be prevailed upon so far to forego their own special peculiarities as to be willing to join in the formation of one strong United Free Church, rather than continue to drag on a feeble existence in three or four different organisations? Having some knowledge of village churches, I feel that something of this kind ought to be done to remove the present isolated, dead-alive system—if system it can be called; but I do not think the plan suggested by your correspondent would of itself do much to bring about a better state of things.

As to the poverty by which some pastors find themselves somewhat uncomfortably beset, there can be no doubt that it does press heavily and somewhat injuriously upon some of them; but they ought not to forget that in this respect no strange thing has happened to them but such as is common to men; and I am not aware that any good reason can be given why pastors of churches should expect to be exempt from the trials and difficulties which attend ordinary mortals. But is it not possible that some of the woes which we are not allowed to forget may be self-inflicted? I think it is. For instance, your correspondent "Patiens," in his letter in your last issue, complains that many people "forget that it is considered an offence against ministerial decency for us (ministers) to go out in anything but orthodox black." What is this but a confession that ministers are the willing slaves of fashion, that they willingly sacrifice their comfort and their money (little as they have of it) to the fashionable goddess? Is it a fact that sensible Christian people in these days do expect their pastors to make these sacrifices in order that they may dress themselves differently to ordinary respectable citizens? I think not. The gentlemen who, having a taste for, wear such things, and a few sentimental ladies of both sexes, may find some special charm in a black suit, white tie, and the like, but I have too much faith in the common sense of the average Nonconformist to believe that that he has any special regard for or interest in them.

I cannot believe that any Nonconformist minister who is worthy of the name would lose the respect of his people, or lessen the influence which he might have over them for good, by discarding everything which singles him out as belonging to a priestly order or a sacerdotal caste. If he did thus suffer, I could have no stronger assurance that his ministry amongst them had been a failure, and that the sooner it came to an end the better. As to those who do not habitually attend our places of worship, I believe—in fact I know—that a distinctive official dress, either in the pulpit or out of it, does positive harm. Many sensible men are prejudiced against the preacher's message by the official airs and sacerdotal appearance of the man who bears it. I am fully satisfied that neither the Dissent nor the Christianity which is kept alive by a pastor being able to "go out in orthodox black" is worth what it costs, even though that be less that one hundred pounds a-year.

By kindly inserting these few lines in your next issue you will oblige.

AN OCCASIONAL PREACHER.

Bradford, July 29, 1876.

OLIVER CROMWELL AND THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—Some of Cromwell's claims to the gratitude of the people of the United States are forcibly put forward by Mr. George Bancroft, the American historian, in the excerpt which I enclose. It strikes me that the Protector's grand services to their country have up to the present time been strangely forgotten by earnest celebrators of the Centennial of American Independence. I love America dearly, and should like to see her a little more mindful of her illustrious benefactor, the greatest statesman of the seventeenth century. Let me respectfully suggest a fine thing which our brethren across the ocean might do this year. English sympathisers with Stonewall Jackson, the distinguished soldier who fought so resolutely for the establishment of a slave empire in North America, presented his State a couple of years ago with a statue of that very remarkable man. Would it not be taking a noble revenge on those sympathisers for the Abolitionists of North America to present Huntingdon in return with a statue of its greatest citizen, of him who fought—

> "Like a servant of the Lord
> With his Bible and his sword."

and successfully, too, in order that the Stuart kings should not establish a slave empire both in England and in America.

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL LANGLEY.

London, July 25, 1876.

The following is the extract referred to:—

He (Cromwell) declared himself "truly ready to serve the brethren and the churches" in America. The declaration was sincere. The people of New England were ever sure that Cromwell would listen to their requests and would take an interest in all the little details of their condition. He left them independence, perhaps he gave them advantageous contracts; he favoured their trade. When his arms had made the conquest of Jamaica, he offered to them the island with the promise of all the wealth which the tropical clime pours prodigally into the lap of industry; and, though they frequently thwarted his views, his magnanimity preserved for them his regard. English history must judge of Cromwell by his influence on the institutions of England; the American colonies remember the years of his power as the period when British sovereignty was, for them, free from rapacity, intolerance, and oppression. He may be called the benefactor of the English in America, for he left them to enjoy unshackled the liberal benevolence of Providence, the freedom of industry, of commerce, and of government."—*History of the United States*, Vol. I. p. 483d.

CROMWELL'S ELDEST SON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—I am glad to observe the effort made in your last issue to elevate the memory of Oliver Cromwell to the position it should hold in the minds of all Englishmen and Englishwomen. Occurrences of a local character have involuntarily carried the thoughts of many of us here back to the dust of two centuries hiding. To explain—our church (Felstead, a remote village in Essex) is undergoing restoration; Oliver Cromwell's eldest son was buried within its walls. He is without monument, and we have only tradition to indicate the exact spot. The following copy of the Felstead Parish Register, reproduced from Carlyle, may interest your readers, seeing it is almost the only charitable mention of the children which has survived the "Glorious Restoration":—

Robertus Cromwell, Filius honoraudi viri (Militis) Oliveris Cromwell et Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus, sepultus fuit 31° die Maii, 1639. Et Robertus fuit eximiè pius juvenis, Deum timens supra multos.

This, with the additional assurances of Oliver's having paid many visits to Felstead, the wooing of Elizabeth Bourchier, of Felstead Bury, subsequently the journey to see Robert, Oliver,

Richard, and Henry, who were at Felstead School, some of us considered a sufficient reason for mooting the question of the propriety of erecting a monument in the Church to the memory of the lad, and we accordingly inserted a letter in the local papers to that effect, but without results. At this we were not surprised.

Richard, Lord Rich, the founder of Felstead School, is also interred at Felstead. Large sums are being voted for the restoration of *his* tomb. A recent number of the *Felstedian* (Felstead School Magazine) has tacitly dubbed him the "pious founder," and three times three is given for the memory of the good man, as they would have us religiously believe him to have been. I will refer the reader to Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors" for the true story of his villany, of his insatiable greed, of his transactions of blood, of his being the one false witness against Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More, and for the long catalogue of all his crimes.

This anomaly in the way of restoration being carried on before our eyes, are we not justified in concluding that Macaulay's satyrs and goblins have not yet ceased from gibbering and chattering at the memory of those holy Puritan leaders whom Carlyle, Lord Nugent, Macaulay, and others have clothed with something of their original splendour.

In conclusion, I would say that a feeling has ever slumbered in the minds of many of the inhabitants of Felstead for a recognition, such as Mr. Langley suggests, of the valuable services rendered to the country by the great Protector; and, however powerful the narcotic, the great national mind of England will surely one day awake and go forth with tenfold energy to work out the reforms which he, Oliver, had the honour and glory of introducing.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. FRENCH.

Felstead, July 28, 1876.

THE HILLESDEN SCHOOL CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—Referring to the Rev. R. Holt's epistle in your last issue concerning a letter written by me about Hillesden school affairs—the substance of which was transferred from the *English Labourer* to your columns of July 12th, and which statements of mine he declares to be untrue and without a shadow of foundation—allow me, in reply, to inform your readers that the facts I mentioned were, and are, founded upon the authority of nine respectable householders and electors residing in Hillesden; and that I have since, in the presence of an independent and competent witness, examined upon the subject a number of the elder scholars attending the Hillesden Public Elementary School, and their evidence is as follows:—

That on Thursday afternoon, June 29, 1876, at the day-school, Hillesden, the Rev. Robert Holt requested a show of hands by those of the day-scholars who attended a Nonconformist Sunday-school at Gawcott. That he told those who held up their hands that in consequence of their attending such school on the Sunday they would forfeit the tea treat, which was to come off on the morrow. Also that their fathers ought to flog them each time they went to such school. Secondly, That during school hours on Friday morning, June 30, 1876, the governess threatened to cane on the following Monday morning any of the "lese treat" scholars who did not come to school in the afternoon—that being the afternoon on which the treat was to be given to the other scholars.

As to the tea being a Sunday-school treat only, I can produce other witnesses to prove that, while scholars in the Hillesden day-school, they partook as such in the annual treat, while they never did at any time attend the Church Sunday-school, in fact, some of them were on the Sunday attending the Gawcott Primitive Methodist School, and this as far back as 1871, '72, and '73. And further, I might ask, why is the treat held just after the day-school inspection? Why are the arrangements about attendance or non-attendance and the time of the treat made in the day-school? Why should the time of the day-school be taken up in making Sunday-school arrangements? How could exclusion from the tea be considered a punishment which ought to be supplemented by the father's flogging—if as non Sunday-scholars they had nothing to do with it.

Whether a day-school treat or not, or what may be the exact amount of Government money received, is immaterial to the issue—which is that the present Education Act, by fostering the power of the parson, inflict rank injustice upon rural Nonconformists. This Hillesden affair is a case in point, for here is a school towards whose expenses Nonconformists must contribute, and to which school Nonconforming parents must send their children—to be grossly insulted, and this for exercising what the law declares to be a right. But Mr. Holt says "there are scarcely any Nonconformists in Hillesden." I rejoin, there is a Primitive Methodist Society holding regular meetings for business and public worship. Also, he says "that up to about a year ago all the children at Hillesden attended the Church Sunday-school." I answer, that I can absolutely prove the attendance of a considerable number of children from Hillesden at the Gawcott Primitive Methodist Sunday-school for upwards of four years past. That I call myself a "Freethinker,' and that I use my business relations to further the interests of said school, I flatly deny. I have never asked a child to attend, or a parent to cause a child to attend, nor have I asked anyone to ask for me. The attendance, though large for a rural Nonconformist school, is voluntary even to the outside use of that term. At the same time it is my duty, as head of the school, to protect those connected with it from injustice and insult arising from such connection. And this is my *locus standi* in the matter. It is a sound Papist doctrine that the end justifies the means, and I regard Mr. Holt's letter as a specimen of that theory put into practice. In conclusion, I challenge the Rev. Robert Holt, Vicar of Hillesden, to meet me, and the witnesses mentioned, in public assembly, at any convenient place and time, and to let that assembly decide *whose* statements are "false," "fabricated," "and without foundation."

I am, Sir, yours truly,
WILLIAM SMART.

Tingewick, Buckingham, July 31, 1876.

THE WAR IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.

An important victory by the Montenegrins under Prince Nikita may possibly have the effect of relieving the Servian army under Tchernayeff and Leschjanin from the somewhat critical position they hold at Saitschar; for although the Turks have not yet been enabled to capture that fortress, they are strongly entrenched at a dangerously short distance from it. The following is Prince Nikita's report of the action which took place at Urbiza:—"Mukhtar Pasha's army is completely annihilated. Of the sixteen battalions under his command, four only succeeded with great difficulty in saving themselves by flight. The Montenegrins have captured, in addition to Osman Pasha, 300 nizams, five guns, and several flags. Philip Petrovitch, a relative of the Prince of Montenegro, has been seriously wounded." The "Osman Pacha" here mentioned must not be confounded with the Turkish Commander of the same name who, according to last advices, was at Widdin watching the Servian army of the Timok. From further details of the battles which have come to hand it appears that on the 28th inst. Mukhtar Pasha, one of the most able of the Turkish commanders, marched out from Bilek to attack the prince in his position near Urbiza. After an hour and a half's fighting the Turks were put to flight and pursued to Bilek, three hours' march. They left in the hands of the Montenegrins five guns and a large number of prisoners, among whom was Osman Pasha, and lost the greater part of their army, four battalions out of sixteen only reaching Bilek. The Montenegrin force engaged was 10,000 men, and lost between 200 and 300 killed and wounded. Other despatches state that the great standard and many colours, with quantities of rifles and ammunition, were captured, and information from Trebigne adds that Selim Pasha is wounded, and two colonels are killed; the same information makes the Turkish loss almost total, and says that Bilek is surrounded, and a complete panic prevails at Trebigne. In the official Montenegrin estimate it is stated that when the Montenegrins charged escape was cut off. After the first hour and a-half the Turks fled in uncontrollable panic, and without defence, until they obtained refuge within the walls of the fortress of Bilek. The number of prisoners is given as 300. This defeat leaves the cities of Trebigne and Mostar with slight means of defence, while all the garrisons have been reduced to increase the strength of Mukhtar's army. Herzegovina, therefore, becomes practically defenceless.

On the same day at Kutschi a minor engagement occurred in which a body of 2,500 Montenegrins repulsed Ahmed Hamdy Pasha, the Turks losing their guns, munitions, and many rifles.

With respect to the Servian army on the Timok General Leschjanin announces, in a telegram dated July 29, that Osman Pasha, attacked in his camp at Veliki Isvor by a violent cannonade from the Servian artillery, left the position which he occupied, and encamped at a distance of four kilomètres in the rear. The *Times* correspondent at Paratjin, writing on Friday, says:—"I think a decisive struggle as regards the frontier may be expected in the neighbourhood of Saitschar. The Turks have made not fewer than six vigorous attempts to cross the Timok and possess themselves of that place. As far as the spirit of the people goes, there appear to be no real signs of the war collapsing; but up to this it cannot be said that success has been on the side of the Servians. In physique and bearing they are admirable soldiers, but they are raw as compared with the disciplined troops of the Turkish legions, and the arms carried by numbers of them are of very inferior descriptions. I say descriptions, because their rifles are of various sorts, include some very much out of date. Everything that has since come under my observation confirms me in the opinion which I expressed in one of my earliest letters, that Milan could not have retained his princedom if he had not made this war, nor do I believe it would be in his power to stop it unless Servia received the concession of Boenia or some portion of that province. We have heard some talk here of intervention. If any such thing is contemplated by the Great Powers, it cannot, in the interests of humanity, be entered on too soon."

The same correspondent gives a sad picture of the state of the wounded Servians. He says:—

The wounded in the affairs of last week are being brought into this village (Paratjin) and carted through it in great numbers. Throughout last night and the early hours of this morning springless bullock wagons with their loads of wounded were pulled through the mud sloughs and over the desperate pavements of Paratjin. I believe that no fewer than thirty eight of them passed the inn in which I am writing. Over 300 wounded have entered this village since ten o'clock last night. From Saitschar they must have taken at least three days to reach here; but they had to be carried perhaps more than a day's journey from over the frontier to Saitschar. It is sad to say, almost all of them have gone on from here to Jagodina, another day's journey, there being neither hospital accommodation nor surgeons to attend them. Numbers are lying on the floor of a *café* and sitting on chairs outside it, with rifle balls still in their bodies and limbs, no attempt having been as yet made to treat them. I am afraid that the number of serviceable lives which will be lost in this war from the want of medical aid will be something fearful to contemplate hereafter. The little hospitals, or rather ambulances, here are doing good service. I visited the principal of them to-day—if the word principal can appropriately be applied to two small rooms in an inn—and there were cases of breast, leg, and arm wounds, some of which were of a very aggravated character. The beds had to be too close together. Windows over the beds were thrown open, and each patient was supplied with a branch of leaves to serve as a fan and for beating off the veritable plague of this place—flies, which allow one no peace. On a rude wooden tray, suspended from a man's shoulders, were bandages and probes, salves, and sticking-plasters. Two young women, one of whom I saw acting as maid of all work in a road-side inn miles away from here only a few days ago, were acting as nurses, and a small boy, seated at a rough-looking table, was copying names and entering particulars as to patients. I saw what must have been very painful—probing and removal of skin performed without chloroform or other anæsthetic. It would be incorrect to say that the poor fellows who endured this treatment did not wince under it; they would not have been flesh and blood if they had not. But I can with the utmost truth affirm that though I have been in many hospitals at home and abroad never did I witness such manly fortitude as in this small infirmary of Paratjin. Not an exclamation of any kind, not the faintest murmur of impatience was uttered by any sufferer. Now and then, as the hand of the surgeon moved the instrument, there was a distortion of the features or a tear of agony rolled down the cheek, but that was all. The poor wounded who remained outside, the sufferers who had not been attended to, uttered no complaint. It pains me to say that I have no doubt they are there yet with the rifle balls still in their bodies; but, I venture also assert, if they are, their demeanour is still that of patriot martyrs.

Fresh news, probably exaggerated, about the cruelties of the Turks is contained in a telegram from Vienna to the *Courrier de France*, which says that massacres have been committed by the Turks in Bosnia. In the villages of Pervan and Timar 300 Christians were drowned after being tortured. At Pavics twelve women were cut to pieces and thrown to the dogs. At Ratklovo sixty children were stoned by the Turks, led by one Fechim Effendi, to avenge a relation of Major Stocsvics Bey, killed at Bellina. At Sokolovo 180 young girls taken from the neighbouring villages were penned in a field, and after the prettiest had been picked out for the harems of Fechin and Stocsvics, the others were abandoned to the soldiery and were violated and murdered. At Maidan the Christian population assembled at market were massacred by a fanatical mob led by Hadji Omer Effendi and another functionary named Ibrahim Kurusovics Aga. The victims in this case numbered 3000. On Friday, July 21, there was another massacre at Pryedor, under similar circumstances. All sorts of excesses by Bashi-Bazouks are reported from Brod. On the 12th and 13th a band of Bashi-Bazouks, numbering 600, pillaged and burned the village of Gens Mahilli, on the railway between Adrianople and Philippopolis. In the neighbourhood of Ismid Nicomeden there were similar atrocities.

The German Emperor has earnestly impressed upon Prince Charles of Roumania the importance of his maintaining a peaceful attitude, and the Porte has demanded from that Government the observance of strict neutrality. Complaint is made of the transmission of munitions of war for the use of Servia.

A Constantinople telegram says that the Turkish Government is stated to have decided to issue paper currency to the amount of £T.3,000,000, represented by a specie reserve under the control of the Ottoman Bank and guaranteed by the revenue derived from the Heraclea coal mines.

It is stated that arms are passed from Roumania into Bulgaria, and the Turks are said to have captured a convoy, and to have hung five persons implicated in the matter.

It is announced from Constantinople that some

volunteers at Widdin having sold Servian children as slaves, the Grand Vizier has given orders that henceforth anyone guilty of such a crime shall be punished with death.

The Turkish *Bassarat* publishes a circular of the Grand Vizier to the Governors-General of the provinces which appeals to their religious fanaticism, and requests them to enrol all volunteers for the holy war. Certain nations, with the wicked intention of destroying the Mohammedan religion, have commenced a war on Mussulman soil, but he hopes they will soon be vanquished and exterminated.

A preliminary meeting "to consider what steps should be taken to express indignation at the cruelties committed by the Turkish irregular troops in Bulgaria, and to make known the desire of the British people that no support, either of a moral or material character, should be given by Great Britain to the Turkish Government as against the insurgent provinces," was held on Thursday afternoon at Willis's Rooms. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and among those present were Mr. Mundella, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. George Dawson, the Rev. W. Denton, and Mr. George Howell. The Earl of Shaftesbury said they had met together to express their feelings in respect to Turkey and her misdoings, and to take a line of action which should represent the existing opinions of the country. They hailed with satisfaction the declaration of Lord Derby that the Government would pursue a policy of non-intervention between Turkey and her revolted provinces. They desired to call upon the nation to endorse that policy, and to extend to the Government all the power and influence that the nation could give to make them persevere in that most becoming career. The recent events in Turkey had made it necessary for this country to consider whether they ought to continue in alliance with such a Power. With regard to the recent letters as to the atrocities in Bulgaria, his lordship expressed his belief that every word in the *Daily News* letters was true, and that they were confirmed by the language of the Blue-books recently issued. After a time of violence, spoliation, and torture, in which whole provinces had been devastated, he contended that the period had at length arrived when all the Powers of Europe should rise as one man, and in the name of common humanity say that these things should not be permitted in their midst, and that Turkey had proved herself wholly incapable in every sense to have the rule and authority over any part of the human race. His lordship, in conclusion, said he would rather see the Russians on the Bosphorus than a continuation of the present state of things. Mr. Lewis J. Farley read a letter from Earl Russell regretting his inability to be present through indisposition, and a despatch from the Servian Government containing an exposition of the cause of the present war, and "foreshadowing," remarked Mr. Farley, "that greater war which threatens Europe." Mr. Arthur Arnold moved a resolution affirming that the meeting recognised the importance of the declaration by the Government of a strict neutrality in Turkey, and expressing its opinion that no support should be afforded to Turkey against the insurgent provinces. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. Denton, and carried. Other resolutions were submitted to the meeting expressing abhorrence at the cruelties of irregular Turkish troops in Bulgaria, and calling upon the Turkish Government to put a stop to practices revolting to all civilised nations, and affirming the necessity of conferring the full right of self-government on the insurgent provinces.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Prince Bismarck has left Berlin with his family for his estate at Varzin.

The German Crown Prince and Princess, with their two eldest sons, left Scheveningen for Switzerland on Sunday.

The *Journal Officiel* of France publishes a decree of the Marshal President, granting a full pardon to 127 persons convicted of and condemned for participation in the Paris insurrection of 1871.

General von der Tann has delivered to the Emperor William at Gastein an autograph letter from the King of Bavaria inviting His Majesty to be present at the approaching musical festival at Bayreuth.

THE EX-QUEEN ISABELLA has arrived at Santander on board the Numancia. The King and Princess, who had proceeded in boats, brought her ashore amid salutes of ships. The party went at once to the Cathedral and heard mass. The Queen seemed much affected. Quesada, Moriones, and Novaliches received her on landing.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION IN FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies resumed on Saturday the debate on the estimates for the Educational Department. A motion proposing the abolition of the theological faculties at all the Universities was rejected by 365 against 63 votes. The House decided, however, to suppress those at Aix and Rouen. M. Dufaure, in the course of the debate, denied that the theological teaching at these places was contrary to the laws of the State. The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a letter to M. Dufaure, begging him to protect the interests of the Church. The prorogation is expected about the middle of August.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. William Deedes, of Sandling Park, near Hythe, was on Wednesday returned to Parliament without opposition for East Kent, in the place of Sir Wyndham Knatchbull.

A meeting of advanced Liberals has been held at Buckingham, at which it was resolved to request Mr. Joseph Arch to contest the borough at the next election.

Mr. William Egerton Hubbard, Liberal, brother of the late member, and Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, Conservative, were on Monday nominated as candidates for the representation of Shoreham. The polling takes place on Friday. Last week a clergyman, in the person of the Rev. John Goring, of Weston, issued an address, in the course of which he said:—

I do not conceal that there may be difficulties in the way of my immediately taking my seat in the House of Commons, but I believe that in these days no barrier of any kind will be permitted to hinder the free and unfettered choice by electors of their representative, and therefore that such difficulties, if you should do me the high honour of electing me as your member, would be, as I think they ought to be, forthwith removed.

Mr. Goring has since retired.

Mr. R. M. Carter, the Radical member for Leeds, has published a letter announcing his intention of resigning his seat, on the ground that pressing business engagements constantly require his personal attention. Mr. Carter has represented the borough for nearly eight years.

The *Bradford Observer* suggests that Mr. Alfred Illingworth would be an excellent candidate in place of Mr. Carter, and that his return to Parliament would be cordially greeted by many members on the Independent Liberal benches.

Mr. C. W. Nevill, who has represented the Carmarthen Boroughs in the Conservative interest since February, 1874, has announced his intention of resigning his seat. The Liberal candidate will be Mr. J. K. Stepney, son of Sir J. C Stepney, who sat for the constituency in the late Parliament. Mr. Stepney was unsuccessful at the last general election. The Conservative candidate will probably be Mr. Mansel Lewis, of Llanelly. The *South Wales Daily News* expresses a confident belief that the Liberals will this time carry the seat by a very large majority, Lord Sandon's action in regard to the Education Bill, and the opposition of the Government to the Burials Bill, having greatly incensed Welsh Nonconformists.

Epitome of News.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday. The Rev. George Connor, M.A., Vicar of Newport and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen officiated. Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., arrived at Osborne on Saturday, and took leave of Her Majesty on his return to India.

The Queen is expected to arrived in Edinburgh on the morning of August 16, and will unveil the Prince Consort Memorial on the afternoon of the following day.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Osborne Cottage, from Goodwood, on Saturday, and visited Her Majesty on Sunday. The children of their Royal Highnesses frequently visit the Queen.

Dr. Samuel Butcher, the Protestant Bishop of Meath, died on Saturday morning, and it is stated that he caused his own death by cutting his throat in a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased prelate was in his sixty-fifth year, and was created bishop of the diocese of Meath in 1866. He had recently been treated for bronchitis, and was recovering. On Saturday morning he rose early and went to his study. The door of his room was broken open after a time, and the dead body was discovered. A scrap of paper was also found, bearing upon it in the bishop's handwriting one word, "Mad."

The death is announced of Mr. Mortimer Collins in his fiftieth year. Mr. Collins was for many years connected with various metropolitan newspapers, and was the author of several novels and volumes of poetry.

A deputation from the Barbadoes House of Assembly has arrived in this country to present a petition to Her Majesty praying for a Royal Commission to be granted to inquire into the conduct of the government of Mr. Pope Hennessy in reference to the late proposal for confederation. The petition, which is signed by the Speaker and all the members of the House, charges Governor Hennessy with arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct in the means which he adopted to carry out the Federation scheme. It states that he disorganised society in the island, set class against class, and excited the negroes against the white population by persuading them that opposition to Federation meant opposition to the negroes obtaining their rights. It also charges him with bringing magistrates into contempt by unreasonable commutations of sentences passed by them on offenders.

The Hon. J. C. Molteno, Premier of the Cape Colony Ministry, has arrived in England, and, according to the Cape newspapers, will act in accordance with the vote of the Cape House of Assembly in conferring with Lord Carnarvon as to the settlement of the Diamond Fields dispute with the Orange Free State, whose President, Mr. Brand, has been some time in England.

At the Court of Common Council on Thursday it was decided to refuse to allow the North Metropolitan Tramways Company to introduce their line into the streets of the City.

In answer to Mr. W. Holms, in the House of Commons, Mr. Ward Hunt said it was intended to issue a new Fugitive Slave Circular, which he hoped would be laid before the House before the end of the session.

The *Manchester Examiner* announces the death of Mr. Elijah Dixon, known as "The Father of the English Reformers," in the eighty-seventh year of his age, at his residence, New Moston. In 1816, after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he was arrested on the charge of high treason while spinning at Mr. Houldsworth's mill in Manchester. He was taken to the Home Office in London and arraigned before Lord Sidmouth and other officials, and was then removed to Tothill Fields Prison, where he remained for eight weeks, and was then released. Mr. Dixon was present at Peterloo, and a witness of the scenes which there took place. From that time until the close of his life he was an earnest advocate of reform.

The midday express on the Great Western Railway, known as the "Flying Dutchman," met with a terrible accident on Wednesday. While going at a speed of fifty miles an hour, in a deep cutting at Bourton, four miles below Bristol, the engine left the rails and then ran on the six-foot way, dashing along between the rails for fifty yards. It cut through the down track, carrying away transoms and sleepers, and then crashed into the bank, turning completely over with a force which severed the tender, which was thrown twenty yards ahead of the wreck of the engine. As the latter left the down line the coupling chains broke, and a van and five carriages, with about 200 passengers, went on to the down line, past the engine, and there stopped. The front carriages drove into each other, and were much shattered. Duncombe, the driver, and Randall, the stoker, were killed on the spot. Thirty passengers sustained severe cuts and bruises, but all the injured are going on well except Mrs. Fotheringham, whose spine was injured. Her case is not likely to terminate fatally, but her recovery will be very slow. An inquest has been opened, but adjourned till this day.

The Keighley board of guardians has again refused to carry out the provisions of the Vaccination Acts by a majority of seven to three.

A penalty of 40s. and 12s. 6d. costs was, on Saturday, imposed by the Lambeth police magistrate for the offence of selling milk adulterated with water.

A bronze statue to Colonel Akroyd, late M.P. for Halifax, was unveiled on Saturday in that town by Mr. Joshua Appleyard. An address, signed by 13,000 persons, was first presented to Colonel Akroyd, at his residence, Bankfield. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. Crossley, M.P., and others.

A new public park was opened on the north-west side of Birmingham on Saturday. The park, which consists of seventeen acres, was purchased by the Corporation at a cost of 9,000*l*. It has been named Summerfield Park, and makes the sixth public place of recreation possessed by that town.

Relative to the prospects of the harvest Mr. Mechi writes from Tiptree Hall, Kelvedon, Essex:—"Contrary to all expectation we commenced cutting wheat on Saturday. The barley and oats are also ready. The searching ripening heat has thus anticipated predictions. If the dry weather continues, harvesting will be quick, easy, and inexpensive as compared with last year. There is an ample supply of labour, and the price for cutting will be much less than last year. All grains and seeds are well ripened—too prematurely on some hot lands."

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Friday resolved to memorialise the Government in favour of an International Convention to discuss the depreciation of silver.

Ex-Colonel Valentine Baker, having served the term of imprisonment, was released from Horsemonger-lane Gaol on Wednesday. Mr. Baker has accepted a commission in the Turkish service, and leaves at once for the East.

Death is reported to have occurred from the bite of an adder, sustained on Thursday last by a young man, who, with a friend, was ascending Leith Hill, in Surrey. He received medical attention, but the virus had so penetrated his system that he died on Saturday at an inn to which he had been assisted by the friend with whom he was making a walking tour in Surrey and Sussex.

The Rev. Joseph Lea, Baptist Minister of Long Crendon and Moderator of the Bucks Baptist Association, died suddenly on Monday morning whilst conducting family prayer. The rev. gentleman had officiated at the services in his church on the previous day.

A new board school in Laystall-street, Gray's-inn-road, was opened on Monday, under the presidency of Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, who, with Sir E. H. Currie, explained the policy of the board in reference to the duties which they have to fulfil.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—At a public examination of the scholars attending the Grimesthorpe Board Schools, Sheffield, the other day, the girls were allowed to ask each other questions in domestic economy. Amongst the questions thus asked were "The proper way of washing clothes." "How to attend to the sick." "How to light a fire properly." "How to make a mustard plaister," "How to sweep a bedroom."

BOARD, &c., IN LONDON AT MR. & MRS. BURR'S,

10, 11, 12, QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.

Drawing and Dining-rooms, Bathroom, Conservatory, and numerous Bedrooms. Mr. BURR'S PRIVATE OMNIBUS leaves his door several times daily (Sundays excepted) to convey visitors to various parts of London free of charge.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
56, OLD BAILEY.

"PRIZE OUTLINE LESSONS."

Competition open to *all* Sunday School Teachers.

The COMMITTEE OFFER PRIZES of BOOKS to the value of 25s., 20s., and 15s., for the best three sets of THREE OUTLINE LESSONS suitable for Scripture or Elementary Classes. To be sent in not later than the 6th SEPTEMBER.

Full particulars are inserted in the "Sunday School Chronicle" for July and August.

TO TOURISTS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF TRACTS AND SMALL BOOKS,

IN

WELSH, GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, NORWEGIAN,

And other languages, may be found at the Depositories of

THE

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,

LONDON—

65, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, & 164, PICCADILLY

Where they may be obtained for gratuitous distribution at reduced prices.

Just published, in crown 8vo, 6s.,

THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF SIN.

BY JOHN TULLOCH, D.D.,

Principal of St. Mary's College in the University of St. Andrews, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland.

"We know of no other single treatise or manual in English that covers exactly the same area, or furnishes so comprehensive a summary of it, or is so well adapted as a handbook or guide for readers who are not 'experts' in theological science."—The London Guardian.

"In traversing this ground, Dr. Tulloch displays maturity of scholarship, a wealth of resources, and full command of the subject which make these lectures both fresh, interesting, and suggestive."—The Christian News.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
for AUGUST, 1876. No. DCCXXX. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

A WOMAN HATER.—PART III.
DOMESTIC YACHTING.
MOLIERE.
A RUN THROUGH KATHIAWAR—JUNGAHAR.
THE PHILOSOPHER'S PENDULUM: A TALE FROM GERMANY.
CALDERON'S TRAGEDIES OF JEALOUSY.
THE PROSPECTS IN THE EAST.

W. BLACKWOOD AND SONS, Edinburgh and London.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 283, is JUST PUBLISHED.

CONTENTS.

I. LORD MACAULAY.
II. ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL TREE PLANTING.
III. JOHN WILSON CROKER.
IV. THE ORKNEYS AND RUDE STONE MONUMENTS.
V. TICKNOR'S MEMOIRS.
VI. MODERN PHILOSOPHERS ON THE PROBABLE AGE OF THE WORLD.
VII. SOUTH SEA ISLAND MYTHOLOGY.
VIII. SOCIAL RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.
IX. THE COST OF THE NAVY.

*** Nos. 279 and 280 contain the GENERAL INDEX to Vols. 122 to 139 of the Quarterly Review.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
for AUGUST, price One Shilling, contains:—

In Pastures Green. A complete Story, by Charles Gibbon.—The Grand Tour a Hundred and Fifty Years Ago. By H. Schutz Wilson.—Thalatta: a Poem. By the Hon. Roden Noel.—The Recovery of Palestine. Part I. By W. Hepworth Dixon.—My Ocean Log from Newcastle to Brisbane. By Red Spinner. Part IV.—Bertran de Born the Troubadour. By Francis Hueffer.—Under Foreign Mahogany. Part II. By Fin Bec.—Leaves from the Journal of a Chaplain of Ease. Part VIII.: The Duodecimo Dandy. By W. McCullagh Torrens, M.P.—Leigh Hunt and his Letters. Part IV. By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke.—The Shadow of the Sword: a Romance. By Robert Buchanan (continued).—Table Talk. By Sylvanus Urban, Gentleman.

Miss Mathers, Author of "Comin' thro' the Rye" and "The Token of the Silver Lily," will contribute a Novelette called "AS HE COMES UP THE STAIR" to the SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER Numbers of the "Gentleman's Magazine," complete in Two Parts.

To the NOVEMBER Number Mr. Julian Hawthorne will contribute a complete Story entitled, "CALBOT'S RIVAL."

London: Grant and Co., 72 to 78, Turnmill Street, E.C.; India: Thacker, Spink, and Co., Bombay and Calcutta; Australia: G. Robertson; and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

VACANCIES for MINISTERS' SONS at HALF FEES.—NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BISHOP STORTFORD.—The Directors will, at their Board Meeting, on the 14th AUGUST instant, FILL UP the THREE VACANCIES for the Sons of Nonconformist Ministers labouring in the Eastern Counties having regard to the proficiency of the applicants.—For particulars, apply to the Head Master, Rev. R. Alliott, B.A., Bishop Stortford, not later than the 10th.

INDEPENDENT COLLEGE, TAUNTON.

Head Master—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A., Lond.
Second Master—THOS. POWELL, Esq., M.A., Jesus Coll., Oxon.

The College occupies a most healthy site in 25 acres of ground, and is replete with all modern requirements for the physical and mental welfare of the Pupils.

It is endowed with SCHOLARSHIPS varying from £15 to £40 per annum, and a JUNIOR SCHOOL forms part of the College arrangements.

Full Prospectuses and terms may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. EDWARD BAYLY, The College, Taunton.

TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE,
FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM, LONDON.

PRINCIPALS—Mrs. TODD and Rev. J. W. TODD, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature	Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.
Botany	Prof. BENTLEY, King's Coll.
French Language	Dr. MANDROU.
German Language	Dr. GERNER.
Italian Language	Prof. FERRERO, LL.D.
Ancient and Modern History	Dr. KEMSHEAD, Dulwich Coll.
English Language	G. E. WEAR, Esq.
Physical Geography... ...	Prof. HUGHES, King's Coll.
Music—Theory, &c. ...	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Piano and Harmonium ...	Herr LOUIS DIEHL.
Singing and Organ	Prof. W. H. MONK, King's Coll.
Drawing and Painting ...	E. C. MILES, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies	Rev J. W. TODD, D.D., F.G.S

Terms and Particulars on application to THE PRINCIPALS.

THE VALE ACADEMY,
RAMSGATE. Established 1857.

Principal—Mr. M. JACKSON, assisted by Graduates and other well-qualified Masters.

The advantages of this establishment are—a most healthy locality, liberal board, high-class education, moderate terms.

Pupils are now being entered for the next term.

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION,
LONDONDERRY.

Principal—EDWARD J. CHINNOCK, M.A. (Branch I.), LL.D. (London), late Head-Master of the School for Sons of Missionaries, Blackheath.

A prospectus with full particulars of school arrangements, exhibitions, and boarding department can be had on application. The school is situated on one of the most beautiful and healthy spots in the Kingdom.

Referees—Rev. ROBERT SEWELL and Professor R. SMYTH, D.D., M.P.

Forty-eight of Mr. Chinnock's pupils have passed the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, fourteen of whom were senior candidates. Of these sixteen gained honours. Nine of his pupils have passed the London Matriculation, and two obtained entrance scholarships at University College, London. Honours and exhibitions have been gained by his former pupils at the Universities of Cambridge, London, Glasgow, and Michigan, and at various colleges.

One former pupil is a Student Interpreter attached to the British Embassy at Pekin, and another has obtained the highest place at the Indian Civil Service Examination, and gained a gold medal at the London M.A. Examination.

WESTWOOD PARK HOUSE,
FOREST HILL, S.E.

The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS to Board and Educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the University Local Examinations. The year is divided into Three Terms. The Principal is assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters in the various subjects of study. Particulars as to fees and references on application.

The WINTER TERM will commence SEPT. 21.

THE LADIES' HIGH CLASS SCHOOL,
MOIRA HOUSE, UPPER ADDISCOMBE ROAD, CROYDON, SURREY.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES B. INGHAM and the Misses CONNAH.

This School is established on the Collegiate System in furtherance of the principles for the higher education of women.

The training, moral, mental, and physical, is thoroughly systematised and carefully graded, and is under the guidance of trained and experienced teachers

Each class meets in a separate room, and a laboratory has been added, in which the Senior Students are practically instructed in Chemistry and Physics.

Especial attention is given to the various branches of English, which are taught in a manner both efficient and interesting.

The Principals having resided for some time abroad are enabled to ensure to the pupils the practical acquirement of the Continental languages.

Unusual interest is attached to the study of Music by the combination of the Theory with the Practice, and by attention to rhythm.

References to well-known Congregational ministers and gentlemen.

For Prospectuses and names of referees, apply to the Principals.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, HASTINGS.

At the last Cambridge Local Examination a candidate from this school was placed fourth among the seniors in French, one was placed first among the juniors in Zoology, 24th in Religious Knowledge, 43rd in English, and another was 8th in Zoology and 39th in English.

Midsummer Examination of the Royal College of Preceptors. Twelve Prizes given by the Council. Six are this summer taken by Pupils of this School, viz.:—

1st. General Proficiency
1st Mathematics
1st Natural Science
2nd General Proficiency.
2nd Natural Science.
2nd Classics.

Next Term will begin on September 21.

For Prospectus apply to the Principal, Mr. JOHN STEWART.

BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOL COMPANY
(Limited.)

Chairman—EARL COWPER, K.G.
Vice-Chairman—MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD, M.P.
Head-Master of the School—C. W. BOURNE, M.A., Cantab., late Senior Mathematical Master at Marlborough College.

Annual Fee £36 or £12 per Term (inclusive).

The Next Term will commence on September 6th, 1876 (inclusive).

Apply to Secretary, Mr. M. Sharman, Solicitor, Bedford.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE,
BIRMINGHAM.

The approaching SESSION of this College will commence in SEPTEMBER NEXT. Two Exhibitions of the respective value of £40 and £30 per annum, tenable for two years, are open for competition to Students for the Congregational Ministry. Application for admission should be made without delay to the Principal, the Rev. Dr. Simon, at the College, or to the Hon. Sec., the Rev. F. Stephens, Birchfield, Birmingham, from whom all requisite information can be obtained.

ALLESLEY PARK COLLEGE, near Coventry. Established 1848. THOS. WYLES, F.G.S., Director. A Pestalozzian School for Little Boys.

THE STUDENTS OF NEW COLLEGE, LONDON, are willing to ACCEPT PREACHING ENGAGEMENTS during the College Vacation (June 25—Sept. 29). The Preaching Committee undertake to provide for applications received not later than Wednesday in each week, and will do their best for those received later.—Address, G. P. Wright, B.A., New College, Hampstead, N.W.

S. NEWTH, D.D., Principal.

BRITISH EQUITABLE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
4, QUEEN STREET PLACE, E.C.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT (MAY, 1876).

2,154 Policies issued for	£436,700
New Annual Income	13,054
21,151 Policies in force for	3,724,432
Annual Premium Income	116,753
305 Death Claims, Matured Policies, and Bonuses	54,959
From commencement paid for Claims	350,628
Laid by in the year	39,567
Amount of Accumulated Fund	439,842

Average Reversionary Bonus for 21 years, 1½ per cent. per annum.

Mutual Entrants in 1876 participate in the Eighth Division of profits.

GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
A.D. 1837.

Chief Office, 62, King William-street, London, E.C.

Capital fully subscribed, £1,000,000 sterling. Empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

RESULTS of 1875.

New Life Policies issued	1,143
Assuring the sum of	£380,694
Producing in New Annual Premiums ...	£12,018
Total Income of the year	£173,624

The funds in hand amount to seven times the annual life income.

The following are examples of the Bonuses declared at the last division of profits, in 1873:—

Amount Assured.	Premiums Paid.	Bonus added to Policy.	Amount Assured.	Premiums Paid.	Bonus added to Policy.
£1,200	£131	£70	£500	£52	£29
1,000	102	55	150	15	9
600	61	37	100	5	2

Copies of the Directors' Report, Statutory Accounts, Prospectuses, and full information may be had on application at the Head Office, as above, or at the Branch Offices and Agencies in the principal cities and towns.

GEORGE SCOTT FREEMAN, Secretary.

SOVEREIGN LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1845.

LIFE ASSURANCE in every branch.
ADVANCES to ASSURERS in ENGLAND.
ENDOWMENTS for EDUCATION or a GIVEN AGE.

Offices: 48, St. James's Street, S.W.; and 122, Cannon Street, City.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children.

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press.

Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps in all climates, and is four times the strength of cocoas THICKENED yet WEAKENED with starch, &c., and in *reality cheaper*.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny.

Cocoatiner à la Vanille is the most delicate, digestible, and cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and taken when richer chocolate is prohibited.

In tin packets at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

Charitable institutions on Special Terms by

H. SCHWEITZER & CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

MARYLEBONE THEATRE, CHURCH STREET, EDGWARE ROAD.

The Lord has greatly blessed our Mission during July, and to Him be all the praise. About 7,500 attended the services; many were born again; many more roused to increased effort in the cause of truth.

The subscriptions received amount to £138 4s. 7d. The expenses have nearly doubled that amount. We shall be greatly indebted to any who will AID us with SUBSCRIPTIONS before AUGUST 15th, when the accounts will close.

B. G. MOFFAT.

14, Chilworth street, Westbourne-terrace, W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NONCONFORMIST is supplied Post-free on the following terms:—

CREDIT.—Annually, 24s.; Half-yearly, 12s.; Quarterly, 6s.

PREPAID.—Annually, 21s.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Southampton, prepaid subscription, £1 3s. 2d. per annum; via Brindisi, £1 5s. 2d.

Foreign Subscribers elsewhere are requested to add any *extra* postage that may be necessary.

We beg respectfully to state that in future a Notice will be sent to each pre-paying Subscriber at the commencement of the month in which his subscription becomes due.

Cheques and Post-office Orders payable (at Chief Office, to W. R. Willcox, Publisher,

18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

*** The Guinea rate can only be accorded to Annual Subscribers, but may commence at any date.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

First Line	1	0
Each additional Line	0	6
For Situations Wanted, five lines	2	0
„ Wanting Servants, &c.	2	0

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

LEADER PAGE.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

*** As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the NONCONFORMIST has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as well as in the general circulation.

A Liberal Reduction made on a Series for Educational and all other Advertisements.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1876.

SUMMARY.

THE conflict on the borders of Servia and in Herzegovina goes on without any signs of a speedy close, though for the moment there is a pause at the principal theatre of operations. The Turks, who have been waiting for fresh reinforcements before assuming the offensive along the whole line, are said to be advancing simultaneously from Nissa and Widdin; their opponents have concentrated their forces in very strong positions, the chief of which is Alexinatz, an entrenched camp defended by nineteen redoubts, and there is a second line of defence at Deligrad, covering the valley of the Morava. Whether the Turks will enter Servia at any other part of the frontier, leaving this formidable position in their rear, remains to be seen. Opportunely for the Servians, the Montenegrins have struck a heavy blow—the heaviest during the war—at Mukhtar Pasha's army near the fortress of Bilek in Herzegovina, which was trying to execute a flanking movement. The result was a loss to the Turks of 3,000 men, a great many officers, and their artillery and baggage. But for the defences of Mostar, Trebinje, and Bilek, behind which Mukhtar Pasha has retired, the defeat would have been disastrous. This event, and the detailed information from Belgrade, indicates that the war may be obstinate and protracted. The prospect is a sad one. Though no great battles have been fought, the loss of life has been great, especially on the side of the Servians. The accounts of the sufferings of their unaided wounded—medical appliances being quite inadequate—are truly "horrible and heartrending."

Though, as Mr. Disraeli says, the Great Powers are entirely at one in favour of non-intervention, they have agreed to offer their mediation whenever a suitable opportunity offers; and according to intelligence from St. Petersburg they are negotiating with that view, only awaiting the time when they can intervene "without appearing to sacrifice the interests of either party." At Vienna it is assumed that the Porte is quite willing to part with Bosnia if Austria will consent to take it, and it is said that the scruples of Count Andrassy have been overcome. But this is anticipating.

The Sultan Murad cares for none of these things. He is a victim of "a settled melancholy madness," and is quite incapable of business. He would gladly retire from the throne, but his immediate heir, Abdul Hamid, a young man of considerable capacity and firmness of character, as well as his younger brother, are equally disinclined to take upon themselves the burdens of the Imperial dignity. Notwithstanding these things, the Porte is making the most costly military preparations, and stirring up Moslem fanaticism by the proclamation of the Holy War.

Of the debate on the Eastern Question in both Houses of Parliament on Monday night we have spoken below. In neither assembly was it very animated. The motion of Lord Stratheden and Campbell, in the Lords, in favour of the upholding of treaties, was negatived without a division as being superfluous; and in the course of his reply to the critical remarks of Lord Granville, the Earl of Derby denied that his despatches savoured of "benevolent neutrality," and, glancing at the future, he said that the policy of the Government must depend partly on the result of the military operations and partly on the possibility of obtaining the co-operation of the other Powers, but it would be their endeavour to avoid engaging in large schemes, of which they could hardly understand the future working, and to do only that which would bring about a settlement of the present question. In the Commons one night sufficed for the debate, and the withdrawal of the several resolutions at the end is a sufficient proof that the differences on the Turkish question are too small to be made the basis of opposition. Ministers came through the ordeal without censure, and also without marked approval.

The Premier has been extremely reluctant to part with the Ministerial offspring, and thereby confess that the session has been a failure. He had promised to announce on Monday which of the "innocents" was to be deserted, but could not screw up his courage to do so till challenged by the leader of the Opposition. The Prisons Bill and the two University measures were then surrendered to the sacrificial knife, though both are to be resuscitated next session. As to the latter, it does not appear that Ministers are even now disposed to make that preliminary inquiry as to college funds and University requirements which reformers advocate. An obsolete Royal Titles Bill, a reactionary Education Bill, an emasculated measure for building up the Supreme Court of Judicature, and a Merchant Shipping Bill of doubtful efficacy—these are the chief products of some six months of laborious legislative work! That the result should be so small is due, not to factious opposition, but to the folly and blundering of a Prime Minister who, we now see, lives upon his past reputation.

The Education Bill of Lord Sandon has at length got through committee, after protracted discussions extending over twelve sittings—the greater part of which time was occupied in warm debates on Mr. Pell's reactionary clause, which in an evil hour the Government accepted. There will no doubt be a fresh discussion on the bringing up of the report to-morrow evening, and to-day a deputation from the Birmingham Liberals is to wait upon Lord Hartington to request him to oppose the third reading of the bill. It will be urged by the deputation that this is "a fitting opportunity for the union of all sections of the Liberal party in opposing a most obnoxious step on the part of the Conservative Cabinet." We are glad to find that Lord Hartington has anticipated the wishes of the Birmingham Liberals; at least a resolution adverse to the bill will be moved on the report, and pressed to a division, and is expected to be supported by the united strength of the Opposition. Meanwhile we would call attention to the able and vigorous letter in another column from the Rev. F. Sonley Johnstone, in which he gives cogent reasons why Nonconformists should frankly decline to accept the bill as even a temporary settlement, and shows how the antecedent action of the last Government and the timidity—to use a mild phrase—of the present Liberal leaders, and their inexcusable treatment of Mr. Richard, have invited this reactionary measure. We shall be glad if Mr. Johnstone's indignant protest, which we doubt not expresses the views of all earnest Nonconformists, should come under the notice of the Liberal leaders.

We may just note that the burials question has been once more before the Commons *apropos* of Mr. Talbot's little bill, which Mr. Osborne Morgan demolished in a short speech. The Home Secretary confirmed previous announcements that the subject will engage the serious attention of the Government during the recess. Thus there is already plenty of work cut out for the Session of 1877.

There are several pending elections, which may do something to test public feeling on this and other matters. Mr. Carter, the staunch and useful member for Leeds, has, we regret to find, announced his intention of retiring from Parliament, and, in the choice of a Liberal successor, that influential borough will have an opportunity of showing whether or not Radical opinions are out of date. The vacancy for the Carmarthen boroughs will enable Welsh Liberals to show their estimate of Lord Sandon's bill, and of the State Church whose interests it is designed to serve. The return of a colourless Liberal for that constituency at the present juncture would be a great misfortune. For Shoreham a Burrell will no doubt succeed a Burrell. A few days ago, however, it seemed as though this heterogeneous constituency would have been called upon to raise a knotty and a novel question. The Rev. John Goring, who is both a large landed proprietor and rector of Wiston, issued an address announcing himself as a candidate, with the view of challenging the principle on which the clergy are excluded from the House of Commons. On second thoughts he has retired from the field, and thus avoided what would have been an interesting conflict. Mr. Goring might, like Mr. Nevile, have retired from his profession, and would then have been eligible for Parliament. But to this he is quite averse. He would enter the House of Commons as a clergyman or not at all. Mr. Goring may lay to heart the warning of the *Times*, which remarks that "if we could suppose such an event as a wholesale irruption of clergy into the Lower House, the latter would soon find the old truce of Church and State at an end, and the Church fighting for what it could get in a fair field and no favour."

THE DEBATES ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE debates raised in both Houses of Parliament upon the diplomatic correspondence on the affairs of Turkey, recently laid before them, have tended to show that, as between the Government and the Opposition, there is no very serious discrepancy of views. The Foreign Secretary expressed in one sentence the general line of policy which, on the part of Her Majesty's advisers, he has thought fit, and still thinks fit, to pursue. England, he said, was bound to save the Sick Man from murder, but not from suicide or natural death. In the policy thus indicated the Houses of Parliament, with some varieties of interpretation sported by certain members, appear to concur—the only difference being that there is not entire agreement as to the mode in which that policy has been, or should be, carried into effect. The difference seems to consist in this—that, on the part of the Government, "benevolent neutrality" has been exercised in support of the Ottoman Empire, and on the part of the Opposition it is contended that it might have been, and may be, more usefully exercised (if at all) in favour of the Christian population of Turkey. Both parties approve of absolute non-intervention; both show some anxiety to localise the existing war; both, we think, admit that a time may come when it will be necessary for the Powers to intervene for the purpose, if possible, of putting an end to the present strife; and both recognise the paramount importance of maintaining unbroken the general peace of Europe.

Individual criticisms there have been—and they were to be expected—which show a more decided bias, one way or another, towards a deviation from the line of policy pursued by Lord Derby. Upon these, however, it is not necessary to dwell. The shade of difference which distinguishes the two great parties in the State in relation to the existing and prospective condition of the Ottoman Empire was most clearly brought out in the House of Lords. The speeches of Earl Granville and the Earl of Derby, respectively, may be considered to indicate pretty accurately the entire width of the margin of disagreement between them. The late Secretary for Foreign Affairs thinks that it was an error on the part of the present Secretary that he consented to take part in the Andrassy Note. The Government, he contended, should have made it known that England would not allow the initiative to be taken without her consent, in a matter in which she was so much interested. If that had been done, he believed it would have been agreed to by the three Imperial Powers, and there would probably have been no scope left for the Berlin Memorandum which, in his judgment, Her Majesty's Government did well in declining to accept. But they were at fault in the manner in which they refused it; they were at fault also in withholding information as to the real meaning of the sudden movement of the Mediterranean Fleet at a time when a mistaken view of it was exercising a depressing effect upon the trade and manufactures of this country. As to the future, he did not think the problem was so insuperably difficult as it was represented to be.

With regard to the Turkish provinces which were inhabited chiefly by Christians, he thought that some form of self-Government, acknowledging the Sovereignty of the Porte, was not an impossible thing. But he admitted that in those in which the religions were more equally distributed, the difficulties were enormously increased. Still, he did not see why what Lord Dufferin was able to effect by suggestions in Syria should not be effected in other parts of the Turkish Empire.

Earl Derby vindicated his subscription to the Andrassy Note. He said the policy was very maturely considered by the Cabinet, and was best justified by the result. We had not thereby lost either influence or authority in the councils of Europe. On the contrary, in his opinion, we had gained. Nor did he admit that when the Ministers refused to give their adhesion to the Berlin Memorandum they ought to have made a counter proposal. He did not think the moment was favourable for counter proposals. He had never for a moment discouraged further discussion, and all that he had said respecting it was that it seemed hopeless to him to bring about an understanding between the parties. In other respects the noble earl's speech was similar to that which he had delivered to the deputation introduced by Mr. Bright to the Foreign Office. He denied the charge founded upon the English despatches of exercising a "benevolent neutrality chiefly on one side." All that he had attempted to do was to deal with the matter in as nearly judicial a spirit as the necessities of the case allowed. The future policy of the Government on this question must depend, he intimated, on the result of the military operations now going on, and on the possibility of obtaining the co-operation of the other Powers. He felt no hostility to the introduction of the principle of local self-government, but there was a real difficulty of applying that principle to a semi-barbarous people who were not accustomed to that form of rule, and who had not many interests in common. The desire of the Government, as far as possible, was to make no unnecessary changes nor to engage in any large schemes of which they could hardly understand the full working, but to do what they could to bring about a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the present question, and not needlessly to run the risk of disturbing the general peace of Europe.

The principal feature of the debate in the House of Commons was the speech of Mr. Gladstone, who elaborately vindicated the policy which led to the Crimean War, and who saw in it the only effectual means of coping with the difficulties now prevailing in the East. Of course, he would apply that policy differently from the manner in which it was applied by the Aberdeen Administration. Vast changes have taken place since then both in Russia and Turkey. But the general object to be pursued was, now as then, the defence of the Turkish Empire against assault from without and against corruption and dissolution from within. But he deprecated all idea of making demonstrations against Russia, whose true friends, he said, were those who conveyed to the Christian people, and implanted in their minds the belief, that she was their friend. As to the Porte, it had not kept one of the promises made after the Crimean War. To this sort of thing, he said, there must be an end. Something more than a promise must be exacted from Turkey, and we must endeavour to re-establish European concert, the absence of which on this question would infallibly imply, at some future stage, the arrival of European convulsions.

Mr. Disraeli replied to Mr. Gladstone, but his speech yields in interest to that of the Foreign Secretary in the other House. Neither the Prime Minister nor Lord Derby gave a very satisfactory explanation of the reasons for sending an imposing British fleet to Besika Bay—a step which, so far as appears, was dictated more by a desire to seem to carry out "a spirited foreign policy" than to protect English interests. Though the two debates were somewhat tame, and do not indicate that the Government have gone far wrong, the moral influence of these discussions will tell in favour of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. The Mahommedans of Turkey will now be convinced that under no circumstances will this country engage in a crusade to sustain their obnoxious rule, and that England, as well as the other Great Powers, is no longer disposed to accept vague promises for genuine deeds. At the close of the debate in the Commons, Lord Hartington wisely suggested that no division should be taken, and both Mr. Bruce's motion and Mr. Forsyth's amendment were withdrawn. The debate will help to make clear the policy of the Government and the drift of public opinion in this country. It will tend to strengthen our friendly relations with Russia, and will convey a warning to Turkey, if that bankrupt, decaying Power is capable of profiting by it.

THE DEBATE ON BARBADOES.

The public have good reason to be satisfied with the debate on Barbadoes which was raised by Mr. E. Jenkins in the House of Commons on Friday evening. Mr. Jenkins's speech, which was an able and impartial review of the conduct both of Governor Hennessy and of his accusers, had the effect of eliciting from Mr. Lowther a very satisfactory statement as to the views of Her Majesty's Government—a statement, moreover, which, on the part of the Opposition, was completely endorsed by Mr. W. E. Forster, whose official career, it will be remembered, began at the Colonial Office. Mr. Lowther, in a speech remarkable for its moderation and good sense, as well as for its thoroughly judicial tone, declared that, in the judgment of the Colonial Office, Mr. Hennessy had fully cleared himself of the charges brought against him; that, therefore, he would not be recalled from the government of Barbadoes; and further that the Secretary of State felt perfectly competent to deal with the social and political condition of the island without the aid of a Royal Commission. Perhaps the Colonial Office never presented itself in a light more calculated to command and to justify the public confidence than it has done in this matter. By resisting the indecent clamour of the West India Committee; by refusing to condemn Mr. Hennessy unheard on the faith of *ex parte* statements; by lending no countenance to the alarm with which it was sought to imbue the public mind, and finally by calmly deciding to maintain the Governor at his post until a favourable opportunity for a transfer or exchange between him and some other governor can be effected—the Colonial Office has shown precisely that quality of self-control and impartiality which is the best security against future panics, and the strongest argument in favour of giving to the Home Government a large measure of authority over colonies inhabited by different races. Lord Carnarvon deserves great credit for the manner in which he has dealt with the subject. The angry and excited deputation which waited upon him with the first news of the disturbances must surely have tried his patience; but throughout the controversy he exhibited self-restraint, a steady determination to act upon his own judgment, and a coolness which must have been very provoking to those highly imaginative gentlemen who warned him that unless the governor were recalled it would be impossible to answer for the peace of the colony.

We do not deny that Mr. Hennessy's conduct is open to some of the strictures which have been freely passed upon it. He perhaps was too eager in pushing forward the policy of confederation, and in appearing to regard that policy as a panacea for the ghastly social evils which exist in Barbadoes. Over earnestness, even in a good cause, is to be deprecated in the case of a governor who rules over mixed communities in which the contrasts of social life are as intense as those of complexion and race. But, at all events, if Mr. Hennessy erred at all, he erred on the right side; and although he has been severely blamed for having painted the condition of the labouring classes in too gloomy colours, yet we do not find, even in the wildest effusions of his opponents, any real evidence that his picture was highly-coloured. Mr. Jenkins stated that in Barbadoes there were eleven thousand agricultural labourers in excess of the number required for the maximum yield of sugar, and that there were only 18,000 persons sufficiently well-to-do not to be materially affected by an increase of the taxes on food, while 162,000 would feel such increase keenly. The hon. member's statement passed unchallenged, and we are therefore justified in regarding it as substantially true. What the ordinary condition of the labourer is may be gathered from the testimony of Mr. Richard Bibby, a magistrate, who accompanied a detachment of the 35th Regiment to one of the disturbed districts:—

> I felt it my duty (he says) to ascertain the general treatment of the labourers with regard to wages, &c., and was informed that the usual price for cutting canes per hundred holes is fourpence or fivepence, and that a man could cut four hundred holes for a day's work if he were allowed to do so, but the usual practice is to employ several cutters in a field and about mid-day to cease cutting, and thus to reduce the labourer's day's wage to eightpence, and sometimes less, and upon this pittance he is expected to support himself, wife, and children, and to pay rent for his small allotment of land. Several stated that in consequence of being unable to share in the political opinions of their masters they had been forbidden to enter the plantations, and every influence had been used to prevent them from obtaining employment.

We believe that this statement is true, and if true, does it not shed a flood of light upon the abject condition of the peasantry? Moreover, Mr. Bibby contends that the law is not altogether free from the responsibility of this deplorable state of things. He states that under a Master and Servants' Act passed in 1840—the date shows that it was made law under the influence of the old slaveholding spirit—each labourer, besides paying full rent for his cottage, is expected to work five days of nine hours each per week, the penalty for breach of contract being the forfeiture of a month's wages or a term of imprisonment. Mr. Bibby adds:—"On the other hand, should the manager fail to find employment for the labourer for the five days, the latter no doubt has his remedy at law, and he is told so by the magistrate, but in the event of his taking advantage of it to recover the five days' wages, he would at once be ejected from his allotment of land, on which, perhaps, he had expended years of labour and established a home for his family, thus incurring greater loss than his five days' wages; this being the case, he finds it more to his advantage to suffer the loss of his week's wages than to go to law." We have no sympathy with disturbers of the peace, either in Barbadoes or elsewhere. By their acts of plunder and destruction the rioters not only violated the law—in itself an offence of the gravest nature, but they rendered it more difficult for the Governor, whose humane feelings had been sensibly touched by their misery, to adopt remedial measures on their behalf. Nevertheless, it is impossible to overlook such statements as those made by Mr. Bibby, or to forget that the riotous labourers in many instances were suffering from want of food, and that the moral, physical, and intellectual condition of the class generally was at a very low ebb. While we are of opinion that the authority of the law must in all cases be inflexibly maintained, we are not disposed to shut our eyes to the fact that agrarianism in Barbadoes took its root in causes for which the hungry, ignorant mobs which swept over the plantations were far from being entirely responsible. The maintenance of the authority of the law, however, must not be confounded with that brutal cry for vengeance which, but for Mr. Hennessy's firmness and humanity, might have borne in Barbadoes the same fruit as in Jamaica. The commander of the troops was in favour of flogging, and some of the planters urged His Excellency to adopt still sterner measures of repression, but he steadfastly closed his ears against all such suggestions. For this he may be said to have received the thanks of the House of Commons on Friday night.

Mr. Lowther announces that Lord Carnarvon feels equal to the task of dealing with the crisis in Barbadoes without any inquiry such as was instituted in British Guiana and Mauritius. If, as we believe, his lordship is determined to ascertain for himself what are the actual causes of the wide-spread poverty and wretchedness that undoubtedly exist in a colony which, until a few weeks ago, was regarded as the most flourishing and prosperous of all the West India islands, we think that his decision is a most commendable one. But in that case it is necessary that he should be content with no superficial investigation. He must decide, among other things, whether the constitution is really fitted to secure to the island the benefits of self-government; whether the legal relations subsisting between employer and labourer are based upon justice; whether the means of education are placed within the reach of the rising generation; and also whether, in a legitimate way, the emigration of the surplus population to colonies in which labour is wanted may not be promoted. If Lord Carnarvon applies himself to the solution of these knotty problems, we feel sure that he will prove equal to the emergency.

SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERY.

House of Commons, Tuesday Morning.

Last night Mr. Disraeli lifted the veil which has been jealously kept over the intentions of the Ministry, and enabled all whom it might concern to form a fair estimate of the business that would be accomplished in the remaining brief portion of the session. That he did disclose Ministerial intentions was, oddly enough, a pure accident. He had undertaken on the previous Thursday that on Monday, if the House were good and passed the Education Bill, he would state what arrangements the Government proposed to make in respect of public business, as a prelude to the debate on the Eastern Question. The House looked forward to the statement perhaps with even greater interest than they anticipated the speeches on the debate which Mr. Bruce was to open; and it was with something of consternation that

they observed the Premier resume his seat as soon as he had made the formal motion which should introduce the debate. But the Marquis of Hartington, who is showing himself less and less capable of being taken aback by unexpected circumstances, promptly rose, and reminding the Premier of his promise, suggested that the present would be a convenient time for redeeming it.

It was in fact the only time, for had the question that the orders of the day be postponed been put from the chair and agreed to, it would not have been open to Mr. Disraeli till after the long debate was finished, to make a Ministerial statement relating to public business. Being thus reminded, Mr. Disraeli, with a grim smile such as he might be expected to give supposing he were walking out without his hat, and some one reminded him of the fact, put his hand in his side-pocket, and bringing out a couple of slips of note-paper, returned to the table, and in a matter-of-fact way stated the arrangements that had been made for the current week. The Prisons Bill found no place in the catalogue, and when the recital was concluded, Mr. Disraeli touched upon it in an off-hand way as if it were of the smallest possible consequence. When, two sessions ago, the right hon. gentleman found himself under the necessity of abandoning the Endowed Schools Bill, he approached the subject by devious routes, gradually preparing the House for the statement that was to follow. But yesterday he disposed of the Prisons Bill in the lightest of tones, not even thinking it worth while to make in so many words the statement that it was abandoned. "The Prisons Bill," he said, "is an excellent bill, and the country will have the opportunity of considering it during the recess." That was the euphuistic form in which it pleased him to communicate to the House the only fact around which any interest centred.

As for the rest of the arrangements, they were as the morning news served up in the evening papers. It is, I think, two or three weeks since the statement was made in this column that the Universities Bills would be dropped, and that the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was safe. These statements completed the announcements which the Premier felt it his duty to make yesterday, and he was not to be drawn out into definite announcements with respect to other bills by questions rained upon him when he had concluded. Of course, the amendments to the Merchant Shipping Bill will come down from the Lords, and will be agreed to in the Commons; though probably Mr. Disraeli will take care that this fiercely-fought bill does not return again to the scene of former conflict till such time as the ranks of the combatants are practically depleted. It will come up some day next week, when there are about thirty members in the House, and when Mr. Plimsoll's plaint at the upsetting of his work will echo through empty benches. The Indian Budget, it is also satisfactory to know, will "be taken before Parliament prorogues," as indeed it would be difficult to deal with it after that event. With respect to the Cruelty to Animals Bill, Mr. Disraeli was still hopeful, and his words appeared to indicate that there is a chance for its passing. One is naturally diffident about clashing with Mr. Disraeli on matters of fact; but I may perhaps mention that my information appears to show that there is not the remotest possibility of the bill being heard of again this session, and as the information is confirmed from official quarters, it appears strange that Mr. Disraeli should be under a contrary impression.

The ground thus cleared, the minds of hon. members naturally turn towards speculation as to the date of prorogation. Already many have placed themselves in a position in which the date can have no direct personal interest, at least one-half of the House having already prorogued itself. Amongst those who remain, determined to secure the legislative distinction of shaking hands with the Speaker when he leaves the chair for the last time in the session, the date of the prorogation is fixed at the 15th or 16th of August. I should not be surprised if this calculation proves to have overshot the mark. Supposing Supply be concluded on Friday, it is difficult to see why the prorogation should not take place on Friday or Saturday week. Of course, if Supply be not concluded till Monday, the exigencies of time required by the Appropriation Bill would throw the prorogation into the following week.

The Education Bill, returning to something of its former manner—for it came in like a lamb, however lionised an operation its later progress may have proved—was peaceably finished on Saturday at a special sitting. It had occupied the House all through Thursday night, and throughout a morning sitting on Friday without any considerable measure of progress being made. In fact, there was left, when the sitting was suspended on Friday evening, sufficient in the way of amendments to have occupied the committee over an average night's sitting. But there is something in the atmosphere of the House of Commons on a Saturday which is fatal to the liveliness of Opposition, and after little more than two hours' sitting the amendments were disposed of, and the bill was at last through Committee after twelve long sittings, of which seven were directly concerned with the debate on Mr. Pell's clause. This may be taken as a moderate estimate—that exactly one week of work at high pressure was lost in consequence of the introduction of this clause; a period sufficient to have passed the Prisons Bill through committee. A portion of the time it must be admitted was occupied in undoing what was done on the first night, when the Government accepted the amendment—a very liberal process of toning down having gone on at the instance of the Opposition. Still the arithmetical fact remains, that the Government have the satisfaction of knowing that, whatever Mr. Pell's clause may be worth, it certainly cost them the Prisons Bill.

Last night the great debate on the Eastern Question came off, but it proved by no means so exciting an affair as the importance of the subject appeared to warrant. As has often happened during the last three sessions, the Opposition and the Ministerialists fenced with buttoned foils; if indeed it may be called fencing at all, where the utmost one side did was to declare that though it would not go the length of saying it approved of the policy of Her Majesty's Government it was not in a position to say that it disapproved it. This took the heart out of the debate, which for some hours partook largely of the character of the proceedings at a debating society, and was relieved from the common-place only by the carefully-prepared speech in which Mr. Gladstone vindicated the Crimean War from the charge of being labour lost, and blood and trouble hopelessly spilled.

THE IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.—The amendments proposed by the Government on the Irish Sunday Closing Bill have been laid on the table of the House of Commons by Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Their effect is to exempt from the operation of the Act towns with a population exceeding 10,000, but the hours of sale in such towns are to be reduced on Sundays from two till seven, instead of being, as at present, from twelve till nine. The application of the Act, it is also proposed, shall be limited to three years. Dr. Smyth will proceed with the bill to-day in committee, but it is not likely to go further this session, the Government declining to give any assistance, though Dr. Smyth is prepared to accept Sir Michael Hicks Beach's amendments.

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ON INTEMPERANCE.—The Select Committee of the House of Lords on the causes of intemperance and the effect of recent legislation on the subject had their first meeting on Monday. The Archbishop of Canterbury, upon whose motion the committee was appointed, was elected chairman. Since the first list of the committee was published Lord Hartismere has been added to the committee, as follows:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Onslow, the Earl of Morley, the Earl of Kimberley, the Earl of Aberdeen (Viscount Gordon), the Earl of Donoughmore (Viscount Hutchinson), Viscount Canterbury, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Penrhyn, Lord Aberdare, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Hartismere. No witnesses were summoned or heard yesterday, nor were the public admitted. The next meeting will be held to-morrow.

TIT FOR TAT.—An American judge was obliged to sleep with an Irishman in a crowded hotel, when the following conversation ensued:—"Pat, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge: would you not, Pat?" "Yes, yer honour," says Pat; "and I think yer honour would have been a long time in the old country before ye'd been a judge too."

M. THIERS AND THE ELEPHANT.—M. Thiers has just met with a singular adventure. The King of Siam, who appears to be as fond of antitheses as Victor Hugo, desiring to show his admiration of the illustrious Frenchman, sent him a superb elephant. The animal arrived at the Ivry Railway Station, addressed to "M. Thiers, President of the French Republic," a fact which proves that the people of Siam are rather behindhand in news. M. Thiers was informed by letter of the King's polite attention, but the real nature of the royal present was kept a secret. Judge of the little statesman's surprise on going to the railway station and finding an elephant waiting for him! The ex-President, not being exactly able to instal the interesting creature in his hotel in the Place St. George, made an offering of it to the Jardin d'Acclimatation, where it is now the great centre of attraction—at least, so the Paris papers say.

Literature.

*D'AUBIGNE'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.**

Dr. M. d'Aubigné, in this seventh volume, has advanced to a period, the review of which calls forth all his varied powers, and concentrates them. The work of the Reformation is now carried far and wide, and it has drawn to its service several men of the very type best calculated to enkindle his enthusiasm — men who, once awakened to the need of change, show themselves of the same iron will as Calvin, but in some cases with those sterner qualities beautified by the presence of softer and more winning elements. The first quarter of the volume is taken up with a review of Calvin's later struggles, from the time of his recall from Strasburg to Geneva in 1540—when the interests of the whole seemed as if sacrificed by the timidity of the ministers who had succeeded him, and who fell into incessant disputings with their people, till 1542, when he had become the soul of the Genevan Consistory, which had regulated the morals and established the prosperity of the city. Then a glance is cast over Denmark; and we have a most fascinating account of John Tausen, the great Danish reformer, of his relations with the rulers and Princes of Denmark, and the powerful effect of his preaching and writing, which at length issued in the full acceptance of the Reformation, after many of its most zealous disciples—bishops amongst them—had endured proscription, imprisonments, and untold cruelties. As in many other cases, the Reformation carried with it political enfranchisement; for the Diet which was reorganised by Christian the Third to accept the Reformation, also received the first representatives of the people, "in conjunction with the nobility and in place of the prelates." Norway and Iceland, of course, went along with Denmark. Then comes a vivid sketch of the struggles in Sweden, with the impressive personalities of Gustavus Vasa and Olaf—the friend of Luther—whose heroism is precisely of the kind to excite the enthusiasm of d'Aubigné. His self-denial, his sufferings, his imprisonment and pains under sentence of death—all are presented to us with a master touch that knows how to select and group details, and enforce them with typical significance. Thus Dr. d'Aubigné winds up one section of even more than his usual power and brilliance:—

Thus fell Roman Catholicism in Sweden. The principal cause of its fall was the profession and preaching of the truth by Olaf and his brother, and their friends. Having fought well, they received the recompense of their labours. We will not, however, withhold our respect from the moral resolution with which Brask and others contended for what they believed to be the truth. Personal interests and the interests of caste had undoubtedly a good deal to do with it; but we must not forget that an order of things which had the sanction of so many ages was, according to their convictions, the true order. In the minds of men there exist opposing tendencies. In the view of one class the institutions of the past are legitimate and sacred, and they cling to them with all the passion and pertinacity of which their natures are capable; while in the view of another class the future, and the future alone, presents itself under a beneficent aspect. Into the future they project their ideal; they invest it with all the loveliness created by their own imagination, and they hurry enthusiastically towards that future. This is right. Nevertheless, prudent men endeavour to develop in the present time the true and wholesome principles of the past, and to form by the influence of the life which proceeds from the Gospel a new world in which those precious germs shall spring up which are to be the wealth of the future.

After settling the affairs of the Church, Gustavus did the same for the affairs of the State. He had quietly sent troops in the direction of Dalecarlia, and at the same time agents, who were commissioned to bring back the rebels to obedience by gentle means. The Grand Marshal, Thure Joensson, and the Bishop of Skara, not feeling secure, deserted the rebels and made their escape into Norway. The Dalecarlians, abandoned by their principal leaders, determined to treat with the king; but seeing the moderation of his agents they thought they might speak haughtily. They therefore demanded that Lutheranism in the kingdom should be punished with death, and what appeared to them to be of no less importance, that the king and his courtiers should resume the old Swedish dress. Gustavus might probably have prevailed upon them to retract these two demands, especially if he had shown them that he had but to say a word and they would be crushed. But while he was affectionate to those who were faithful to him, he firmly maintained his rights, and was determined to punish anyone who attacked them. He did not hold an offender guiltless. "The man that touches me, I strike," he said. His character had in it the severity of law, which reigns even over the judge. He marched at the head of his army, surrounded the rebels, and beheaded their leaders. The pretended Sture, being compelled to leave Norway, took refuge at Rostock. The magistrates of this town, in consequence of a

---

* *The History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin.* By the Rev. J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D.D. Translated by William L. R. Cates, editor of "The Dictionary of General Biography," &c. Vol. VII. Geneva, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia, the Netherlands. (Longmans and Co.)

demand made by the king for the surrender of the impostor, had him executed. These severe measures put an end to the rebellion.

Olaf, Anderson, and the other friends of Gustavus, entreated him to put the finishing touch to the restoration of order by having himself crowned. Seeing that the priests were now completely dethroned, Gustavus took their request into consideration; when the States renewed their entreaties, he gave orders for his coronation. On the 12th of January, 1528, in the presence of the whole Diet, and of a great assembly in the Cathedral of Upsala, the prince was crowned with much pomp and solemnity by the new Bishops of Strengnaes, Skare, and Abo. The discourse was delivered by the Bishop of Strengnaes, and Olaf proclaimed Gustavus I., King of Sweden.

Then follows an interesting sketch of the progress of the Reformation in Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Poland, and the Netherlands, in which we have a most interesting outline of the career of the famous Polish reformer, John à Lasco, or Alasco, as we have it here. Everyway, this is a most interesting section of the volume, notwithstanding that to a few it may lose somewhat in freshness, owing to the recent appearance in a popular magazine of an essay on à Lasco from the pen of Principal David Brown, who seems to have pretty well digested the same documents, and presented with great tact what was of most general interest in them. A Lasco was truly a great man. His intense longing for peace, his liking for the quiet of study, and yet his indomitable energy and determination, combined especially to mark him out for the work he did; and so much did he seem the agent of Providence, that he was often most powerful when he had seemed to retreat from the actual field of conflict. After long und unremitting endeavours to purify the Church in Friesland, to which he had been drawn, without success, he was seized, as d'Aubigne tells us, with a "deep longing for a quiet life."

He sighed for some retreat in which he might pray at peace, while applying himself diligently to the work of the ministry. He bought a house in the country, with land adjoining, and in it he invested almost all his property. In this situation he had some rural occupations. He was busied about his house, and also a little about his fields; and it was a joy to him to be in the midst of the works of God. He was a good father, and, according to the injunction addressed to bishops by St. Paul, he endeavoured to bring up his children in all purity and modesty. His wife managed the house affairs, milked the cows, and made the butter. But Alasco did not forget the main point. In his view the most indispensable condition for the prosperity of his own personal piety and for success in his pastoral functions was the diligent study of the Holy Scriptures. He carried on correspondence with Melancthon, Bucer, Bullinger, and others. He studied the works of Calvin, whom he highly esteemed, although there were some differences in their opinions. He was a large-hearted man.

His residence in the country by no means lessened his active exertions; it appears, on the contrary, to have extended them. We find his influence operative in West Friesland, where it was diffused both by the ministry of the pastors of those districts who had taken refuge at Embden, and by himself personally. He appears to have visited Franeker and other towns. Far from narrowing his sphere of action, he enlarged it. He devoted attention to everything stedfastly and prudently. In his case was demonstrated the truth that he who has an acquaintance with the common life of men and practice in conducting worldly business is so much the more qualified for guiding the Church of God.

We have so often had occasion to observe in noticing former volumes of this history, the peculiar devotion of d'Aubigné to Calvin, and the deference which leads him somewhat, as it might appear, to ignore faults of character, and to give prominence to his signal power of intellect, tact for organisation, and conspicuous devotion to logical forms of truth, that we have not deemed it needful to dwell particularly on the first portion of this volume, devoted to the great Genevan Reformer. But it needs to be said that here d'Aubigné shows that he can discriminate without weakening his enthusiasm. In the present volume there are some most masterly pieces of characterisation and analysis of qualities. The editor has in his Introduction dwelt on this point, and we prefer to present a few sentences of his in preference to any remarks of our own. He writes:—

The criticism most commonly applied to M. Merle d'Aubigné is that he has displayed a bias in favour of the men of the Reformation, and especially in favour of Calvin. That the author of the "History of the Reformation" feels for Calvin a certain tenderness, and that he is inclined to excuse, to a certain extent, his errors and even his faults, may be admitted. But it is no less indisputable that this tendency has never led him to palliate or conceal those errors or faults. He pronounces a judgment; and this is sometimes a justification or an excuse. But he has in the first place narrated; and this narration has been perfectly accurate. The kindly feeling, or, as some say, the partiality of the writer may have deprived his estimate of the severity which others would have thought needful; but it has not falsified his view. His glance has remained keen and clear, and historical truth comes forth from the author's narratives with complete impartiality. These narratives themselves furnish the reader with the means of arriving at a different conclusion from that which the author has himself drawn. . . . . In the main it is the self-justification on Calvin's part which M. Merle d'Aubigné has succeeded better than any one else in making known to us. He has depicted for us a living Calvin: he has revealed to us his inmost thought, and when, in the work which I am editing, I meet with an approving judgment in which I cannot join without some reservation, I imagine, nevertheless, that if Calvin, rising from his tomb, could himself give me reasons, he would give me no others than these which I find set forth in these pages. If this view is correct, and it seems to me difficult to doubt it, has not the author solved one of the hardest problems of history—to present the true physiognomy of characters and to show them as they were; under the outward aspects of facts to discover and depict the minds of men?

This is well and fairly put. There is not much to be got out of the study of historical characters without sympathy; and the true psychological effort is to say for what may seem doubtful in any of them what they would or could have said for themselves; and when this is done in a spirit of fairness, and with no conscious bearings to casuistical constructions, we should warmly welcome and value all such efforts, even though they should seem to assail a prejudice. This is the direction in which M. d'Aubigné advanced, and here he associated peculiar strength with imagination, eloquence, fervour, picturesque grace, and may thus be said to have brought to ecclesiastical biography a wholly new charm.

---

*FAIRBAIRN'S STUDIES.**

If Mr. Fairbairn might have profited a little by "wise delay," so far as some points of arrangement and form are concerned, there can be no doubt that he has read widely and thought independently on the great themes with which he deals in this volume. Few men could have so lightly carried along such a weight of learning, penetrating it at every point by personal conviction, and lighting it up with the glow of real earnestness. It is not merely as a philosopher that he writes, though he has mastered most philosophies—but as a Christian concerned to reclaim from the scope of dry logic and utilitarian science certain elements around which the simple instincts of mankind readily wind themselves, but from which the rigidly scientific order would detach them only to disturb and weaken the fruitful springs of noble effort.

The first essay—and very fitly—deals with the idea of God, and seeks to draw a distinction, flowing naturally enough out of the distinction between religion and theology, between the God of the one and the God of the other. The God at which the scientific mind aims its darts is not the God which is given us in religion at all; but the idea of God as propounded in the early schools of philosophy. The main object of the essay is to establish an idea of God which shall withstand the shocks of scientific argument.

"Religion is not a science," writes Mr. Fairbairn, at once with clearness and depth, "or any constructive or reasoned system of thought that can be opposed to it. It is simply spirit expressing in symbol its consciousness of relations other and higher than physical and social. Religion is a permanent and universal characteristic of man, a normal and necessary product of his nature. He grows into religion, but works into theology, *feels* himself into the one, *thinks* himself into the other. He is religious by nature, theological by art. In a sense it can be said, there is only one religion, but there are many theologies, just as every human being knows he is a man, but not every human being knows what man is. The feelings of dependence, reverence, devotion, are universal; everywhere seek out and worship an appropriate object; and the object must be personal, a Being to love and command, be loved and obeyed.

. . . . . .

"We cannot, therefore, accept any hypothesis which would evolve the idea of God from delusions, or dreams, or fears. Shall we trace it then to a supernatural source, to a primitive revelation? But a primitive revelation were a mere assumption, incapable of proof—capable of most positive disproof. Although often advanced in the supposed interests of religion, the principle it assumes is most irreligious. If man is dependent on an outer revelation for his idea of God, then he must have what Schelling happily termed 'an original Atheism of consciousness.' Religion cannot, in that case, be rooted in the nature of man—must be implanted from without. The theory that would derive man's religion from a revelation is as bad as the theory that would derive it from distempered dreams. Revelation may satisfy or rectify, but cannot create, a religious capacity or instinct, and we have the highest authority for thinking that man was created 'to seek the Lord, if haply he might feel after and find Him'—the finding being by no means dependent on a written or traditional word. If there was a primitive revelation, it must have been—unless the word is used in an unusual and misleading sense—either written or oral. If written, it could hardly be primitive, for writing is an art, a not very early acquired art, and one which does not allow documents of exceptional value to be easily lost. If it was oral, then either the language for it was created or it was no more primitive than the written. Then an oral revelation becomes a tradition, and a tradition requires either a special caste for its transmission, becomes therefore its property, or must be subjected to multitudinous changes and additions from the popular imagination, becomes therefore a wild commingling of broken and bewildering lights. But neither as documentary nor traditional can any traces of a primitive revelation be discovered, and to assume it is only to burden the question with a thesis which renders a critical and philosophic discussion alike impossible."

Mr. Fairbairn's own theory is substantially the same as that of Mr. Max Müller, which assumes that out of the very nature of man, out of his consciousness, his conscience, his need of a great cause, springs his need for God. He has thus found a subjective ground-work, but one whose existence is conditioned by need of manifestations that are strictly traceable and historical. Hence, while he is an idealist in spirit, he is historical in method, and is as full of desire to examine and study all ancient records, so as to get *en rapport* with the conditions, the circumstances, the modes of life, of worship, and of sacrifice which prevailed at widely different eras, as any Taine or Tylor could be. So we find him tracing, step by step, the idea of God as it has been developed amidst the most diverse races and peoples. In this process we come on fine thinking and nice distinction. Thus he takes occasion to speak of the genesis of the Indo-European idea of the Heaven-Father:—

The idea formulated in Heaven-Father was no product of the reasoning or reflective consciousness, because the conclusions of the one and the creations of the other are abstract, bodiless, not concrete, embodied, living. There were two real or objective, and two ideal or subjective, factors in the genesis of the idea. The two real were the bright, brooding heaven and its action in relation to earth. The two ideal were the conscience and the imagination. The real factors stimulated the action of the ideal. The ideal borrowed the form in which to express themselves from the real. Conscience knew of relation, dependent and obligatory to Some One. Imagination discovered the Some One on whom the individual and the whole alike depended in the heaven. Neither faculty could be satisfied with the subjective, each was driven by the law of its own constitution to seek an objective reality. Conscience, so far as it revealed obligation, revealed relation to a being higher than self. Imagination, when it turned its eye to Heaven, beheld there the higher Being, the great Soul which directed the varied celestial movements and created the multitudinous terrestrial lives. Without the conscience, the life the imagination saw would have been simply physical; without the imagination, the relation the conscience revealed would have been purely ideal—the relation of a thinker to his thought, not of one personal being to another. But the being given by the one faculty and the relation given by the other coalesced so as to form that worship of the bright Dyaus, which was our primitive Indo-European religion.

And, as the result of this keen analysis, Mr. Fairbairn finds, as others have found, that an inseparable accompaniment of the religion-creating impulse is anthropomorphism, which tends ever to run into polytheism. Even the Hebrew religion could not dispense with it; but a corrective to this tendency as it was invariably developed in other nations, was found in the moral ideas and the ritual observances of the Jews—the very paths along which the idea travelled to multiplication of gods with others. Mr. Fairbairn finds that, while there is a double theogonic process at work—exhausting the natural and sacerdotal objects it has to deify—the necessary evolution of the human mind leads to another theogonic process, also double and startling from two opposite sides; and he thus goes on to illustrate it:—

This process, as it affects the gods, is anthropomorphism; as it affects man, apotheosis. The first by ascribing human forms and relations to the gods, prepares the way for the second, the deification of man. The one springs from the worship, the other from the unconscious poetry, of a people. Every god who is the object of worship is conceived more or less under human forms. The feelings, relations, and acts attributed to him, the influences brought to bear upon him in prayer and sacrifice, are the results or expressions of an anthropomorphic conception. Thus, as worship becomes more elaborate and important, the gods become more manlike. Sacrifices persuade them as gifts persuade men. The Soma-juice, or the wine of the libation, exhilarates gods as well as men. They are pleased with those who worship them; displeased with those who do not. So essential is this anthropomorphic conception to worship, that the pure monotheism of the Hebrews could not, when made the basis of an actual religion, dispense with it. It forms the foundation of every successive polytheism, changes the character, modifies the history and relations of every deity, natural or sacerdotal. When the anthropomorphic process is well advanced, apotheosis begins. Gods have been changed into the similitude of men, men can now be changed into the similitude of gods. The tendency to apotheosis was always strong in Indo-European man. Love of the fathers has ever been one of his characteristics. The heroic age lay behind, and the fathers were the heroes. Indian and Teuton, Greek and Latin, alike reverenced their ancestors, and the unconscious poetry of the popular mind transformed the splendid figures of the past into minor deities. The primitive Indo-European faith, which attributed paternity to God, favoured the apotheosis of the fathers. The first men were the sons of Dyaushpitar—partook of her Divine nature—were divine. The anthropomorphic process introduced human elements into the idea of God; apotheosis introduced divine elements into the idea of man. Each widened the circle of Polytheism, allowed the imagination to deify men as easily as it had once deified natural and sacredotal objects. The idea had ceased to be exclusive and become comprehensive. The difficulty was now to determine not what was, but what was not, Divine. And at this very point the mythical faculty became

---

* *Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History.* By A. M. FAIRBAIRN. (Strahan and Co.)

exhausted. It was crushed beneath the multitude of its exertions, died because it had driven the idea with which it started into regions where it could no longer live. But at the point where creation ends, combination begins. The gods of different tribes and nations became blended together. Foreign worships are naturalised, and their legends adapted to their new homes."

The Essay on the Belief in Immortality is illustrated by the rich results of wide reading; not a little of it lying in very out-of-the-way fields. Incidentally, of course, here as elsewhere, much is said of the Greeks, and the peculiar forms in which their extremely sensuous and æsthetic conceptions modified their religious ideas. Mr. Fairbairn thus speaks of the Eleusinian Mysteries:—

The worship of the Chthonian deities furnished a religious basis to the belief in a future life. While prayer and sacrifice implored from Zeus a happy life here, the mystic rites implored from Aides a happy life hereafter. The initiated were to dwell with the gods; the uninitiated to live in slime, or bear water in a sieve. The sound of the flute, sunlight beautiful as above, myrtle groves, happy bands of men and women, delighted the initiated below. Death thus became the entrance on divine honours. The dead were the blessed, the happy, the godlike. Death ceased to be a descent into Hades, and become a departure to the blessed. Nor were the future rewards independent of ethical conditions. The mysteries known to the Christian fathers had degenerated—shared in the corruption that had smitten the whole body of paganism. But at first initiation had bound to moral purity.

This is his conception of Plato, as a philosophic thinker and religious influence:—

Plato was, in the realm of thought, in a more eminent sense than any other Greek, not excepting even Aristotle, the heir of the past and the creator of the future. He was indeed less cosmopolitan and more Grecian than Aristotle, but simply because he was less extensive he was more intense. In him were concentrated all the hereditable elements of the Greek genius, but they were combined, sublimed, and complemented, by a genius peculiarly his own. The sense of the divine presence and providence that lived in the old mythical poems, the faith in the likeness and intercourse of gods and men that inspired Homer and Hesiod, the aspiration after a happy hereafter embodied in the mysteries, the Orphic searchings after a system of the universe in which gods and men became emanations and manifestations of supreme deity, the philosophical attempts to reach a primal substance or first cause, the exalted faith of the lyric poets, the ethical conceptions which had received ideal expression in tragedy—these, and much more than these, Plato inherited, and his inheritance he harmonised and enlarged with the native wealth of his own splendid intellect. The old metaphysical abstraction ceased in his hands to be abstract; became personal, conscious, moral. The idea of the good qualified the old rigid ethical idea embodied in the drama. Man ceased to be phenomenal and became real, theogony was sublimed into theology, and the world of eternal ideas made to transcend that of transient appearances.

But Mr. Fairbairn shows not only an intimate acquaintance with Greek philosophy and poetry, as we should have expected: he has made a close study of Brahminism and Buddhism and the worship of Egypt. The last essay on the "Place of the Indo-European and Semitic Races in History," is the result of large reading and careful thought. It is full of eloquent passages, too, containing thoughts set together with studied care and proportion; but we cannot afford space to illustrate what we have said as we should have liked, and must content ourselves with sending any reader who wants to see Hebraism and Hellenism clearly defined and contrasted, to study this masterly essay.

The essay on "Comparative Psychology and the Philosophy of History," though it is more abstract, and wants the brilliancy of the first and the last, is full of elevated thought. This is a fair specimen:—

These two elements, freedom and the influence of ideals, explain one of the mightiest dynamic forces in society, the great man. The one explains his personality, the other his influence. Human freedom makes the great man possible; the ideals enable him to become an active and ubiquitous power. By his voluntary energy he can assert his individuality, control and change circumstances; by the forms his activity assumes, he can shape or guide minds that are or are to be. Hero worship is but a bad species of idolatry, heroes not being made for worship, but for the works that make and mark the ages. Persons are powers; great personalities are great creators. . . . . Our religions mostly run back into persons; those with the most distinctly personal source are the most powerful.

Mr. Fairbairn has proved himself a true eclectic in his capacity to find the original hints of dim and vague movements and long past processes; but he is a Christian teacher of the truest kind, and we can with fullest confidence recommend his book to all who may be curious to get some inkling of the basis of religions—more particularly to detect the points where Christianity touches other systems, and where it is decisively and absolutely parted from them by tokens, distinctive and telling, of a purer origin and a higher destiny.

DR. JOHNSTON OF LIMEKILNS.[*]

Few names were better known in Scotland for many years than that of Dr. Johnston of Limekilns, a man whose public sympathies in all that is good were of the widest order, and who, in work, was always to the front. Mr. Gifford tells the story of his life without exaggeration, and perhaps with less fulness than it might have been told, but this is so rare an occurrence in what are termed "religious biographies," that we cannot find fault.

We find that Dr. Johnston was born at Biggar in the year 1800, and was educated at Glasgow, where he became acquainted with Dr. Harper of Leith, Professor Willis of Toronto, and Professor Gibson. He received his licence for ministry in the Secession Church, and was called to Limekilns. Mr. Gifford gives many particulars of his pastorate, but on the whole that seems to have been of a quieter character than we should have expected. He was intimate here with the Earl of Elgin, and a large circle belonging to various denominations. An anecdote is told of Dr. Chalmers in connection with one visit:—

In one of his visits to Broomhall, where Dr. Chalmers was a frequent and welcome guest, the great pulpit orator had got himself drenched with rain and spray. Having little luggage with him, and feeling that he was hardly in a condition to put in an appearance at a nobleman's mansion, Dr. Chalmers called at the manse of his friend Dr. Johnston, whom he had sometimes met in former visits to Broomhall, and proposed to spend the night there—a proposal into which, as might have been expected, Dr. Johnston entered with all his heart. A change of garments was improvised, and some good jokes were perpetrated at the grotesque appearance that Dr. Chalmers presented when arrayed in the habiliments of the Seceding minister. Before going to bed, Dr. Chalmers got a big book and writing materials, that in the morning he might, as was his wont, do in bed a little literary work. Next morning Dr. Chalmers read to his host what he had just written, which was a portion of the *Bridgewater Treatise*, in the composition of which he was at that time engaged. Going into Dr. Johnston's library after breakfast, Dr. Chalmers got hold of a volume of Griesbach's Greek Testament, which apparently he had not met with before, and he was greatly interested therein. He took the volume up with him to Broomhall, and got from Dr. Johnston along with it a little manuscript directory or index regarding the principal codices. When the volume was returned, Dr. Chalmers remarked, "I read three or four chapters with much enjoyment, and I've made up my mind on two things—first, there is no important doctrine whose authority rests on anything connected with the *variæ lectiones*; and, secondly, that these Germans are, after all, only hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Dr. Johnston was a great temperance advocate, and a thorough Voluntary. One of the best speeches he ever made was at a meeting of the Scottish Anti-State Church Association, and he threw himself heartily into the Religious Tests question. His last speech was delivered at the United Presbyterian Synod on Disestablishment, and is printed in this volume. On his death the United Presbyterian Synod passed the following resolution relating to him and to it:—

The committee, in common with the whole church, has sustained no ordinary loss by the death of their honoured and lamented father, Dr. William Johnston, whose deep and constant interest in the cause of Disestablishment, as in every question affecting the welfare of the Church of Christ, was fully proved during a ministry of half-a-century. One of the standard-bearers of Scottish Voluntaryism, his clear and judicial intellect, ripe information and experience, and singular resources as a speaker, combined with his weight of character and theological attainments to make his services invaluable to the Church. It is to the committee an affecting coincidence that his last act in the Synod, performed, as it now appears, while labouring under the first access of the illness which cut him off, was moving the adoption of the report on Disestablishment, which he did in a speech of characteristic and telling point that will be long remembered. May it be their privilege who succeed to his labours, while they cherish his memory, to have much of his zeal and public spirit, and of his faith in the triumph of great principles.

One of the most singular customs in some of the churches in Scotland is that of public reproof after the exercise of Church discipline. Our author says of this:—

For nearly twenty years of his ministry, Dr. Johnston was constrained to administer public rebuke. His modest nature, however, many times shrank from doing it; and when it was necessary, he endeavoured to get a married brother minister to relieve him of what he considered the most painful ordeal to which anyone could be subjected. Latterly, he considered that, as a person had to be rebuked before the church, the male members were ecclesiastically *the* church, and they alone should be present, he therefore requested them only to remain. The first time after this intimation, two of the female members sat still; next time none but the elders remained; afterwards it was administered before the session only. On the last occasion of public rebuke in Limekilns Church, he felt very keenly, and made an exchange with a brother minister, so as to avoid having to do it. The culprit was a young woman; and when he heard of it, he said, "Poor girl! she has already a thorn in her flesh which would pierce her through life."

It is difficult to seize upon the most salient point in Dr. Johnston's character. Mr. Gifford says that he exhibited great harmony and consistency, and perhaps this was the most conspicuous feature. Such men, however, often lack vigour, but this was just what Dr. Johnston did not lack. Of his work in one direction the editor says:—

As an advocate for civil and religious liberty, Dr. Johnston stood second to none. He was often assailed, sometimes severely handled, and when beaten, ready again and again to do battle for the rights of his fellowmen. Besides, under whatever aspect we view him, we are constrained to admit that to his fellows, whether agreeing with him or not, he ever brought a large and generous heart, acting throughout his career with a kind and forbearing spirit, which caused all with whom he came into contact to esteem and to love him.

Dr. Johnston's preaching was highly appreciated, yet it had no very remarkable characteristic. Its results, as in nearly all cases, was owing to the personal influence of the man. Mr. Gifford says:—

As a preacher, Dr. Johnston was lively but not impassioned. Doubtless he felt all he said, but, except on rare occasions, was able to suppress his feelings. Few excelled him in delineating the subject he was treating. In listening to him, the eye of the mind saw the whole spread out and passing as a panorama before it, his preaching, consequently, being very memorable. His movements, though somewhat stiff, were natural. He never attempted any artificial oratory, which is often resorted to, to excite attention and procure applause. His aim was to instruct in Divine truth, to have the evil of sin specially pointed out, the method of salvation and the hopes and consolations of the Gospel fully unfolded.

As helps to illustrate his subject, Dr. Johnston quoted, and sometimes largely, from authors like Longfellow, Cowper, Tupper, Milton, Shakespeare, Young, and Burns; but he never lost sight of the necessity of making pointedly and plainly visible the broad red streak of dying and atoning love.

He would never admit he was popular, yet when it was known he was to preach in other churches, large audiences assembled; and it frequently occurred, when persons who knew him heard he was to be in a neighbouring church, though seated in their own, they rose and went to hear him.

This volume will be valued as a memorial of an able, faithful, and influential Christian minister, who did well in his generation and well for it.

[*] *Memorials of the Life and Work of the Rev. William Johnston, M.A., D.D., Limekilns.* With a Critique by WILLIAM GIFFORD. (Oliphant and Co.)

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.[*]

The recent death of Dr. Eadie, which leaves a noticeable gap in the ranks of the Biblical scholars of Great Britain, renders it well-nigh impossible to criticise the latest production of his scholarly and diligent pen. When we come to bury men, we also come to praise them. Dr. Eadie's work, however, needs no such critical allowance as his lamented death will inevitably procure for it. It is quite obvious that he intended to write a history of the English Bible for the people rather than for scholars; and, when once its popular aim is recognised, it calls for no apology. To compare it with the works of Canon Westcott and Dr. Scrivener would be unjust, since these are written mainly for scholars. Not that Dr. Eadie's work is unscholarly or inaccurate, but that it is obviously written for the general public. And, unless we are mistaken, those for whom it was designed will like it and profit by it. Beginning with the Anglo-Saxon and Norman versions, it gives a copious account of all the more recent translations of Holy Writ into English, from that of Tyndall to the Authorized Version. The romance of this long story is well brought out; the literary characteristics of each of the versions are noted and estimated; and many striking biographical sketches of the chief translators throw light on the men, and on the work they did, and on the times in which they lived. Dr. Eadie had evidently read all the best books on his subject, and amassed an immense variety of facts bearing upon it. And he has contrived to weave the results of his erudition into a spirited and well-told narrative which can hardly fail to instruct and impress all who peruse it.

[*] *The English Bible.* An External and Critical History of the various English Translations of Scripture. By JOHN EADIE, D.D., LL.D. Vols. I and II. (London: Macmillan and Co.)

THE *WESTMINSTER REVIEW.*

THE *Westminster* of this quarter discusses some most important public questions with singular ability. But we read, first, the article on Lord Macaulay, which contains one or two original anecdotes. The public will learn now, for the first time, that Macaulay's opponent in the discussion between the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster*, respecting Mr. James Mill's views of Utilitarianism, was General T. Perronet Thompson, whose services to literature were almost as great as his services to politics. Remarking on Macaulay's early poverty and on the pain with which all have read of the necessity of his selling the gold medals he had won at Cambridge, the review says that a member of the Bar (the late William Clarkson), who knew him in his young days, once told him "that if Tom Macaulay had only a shilling a year to live on he would have tenpence left at the end." An article on "Sunday in England" is written in favour of more facilities for amusements being given to the people on that day as proposed by the National Sunday

League. The paper on the "Early Phases of Civilisation" is an admirable summary of all the information we possess respecting the antiquity of man. "Progress," says the author, "has been the universal law governing the human race." Bishop Gray receives a candid notice in another article, in which the opinion is expressed that it was the bishop's misfortune that "he lived fifteen centuries too late." "Renan's Philosophical Dialogues" introduces us to a work little known, as yet, in this country, and which will scarcely influence opinion when it is. Wildness and flippancy seem to be its principal characteristics. The "Compulsory Medication of Prostitutes" is treated with great information and thorough candour. Next is an article on "Municipal London," based upon Mr. Firth's able work. Let us hope it will help to move, if not the great Corporation, that public opinion which must, at last, move even that body.

THE *FORTNIGHTLY* AND *CONTEMPORARY* REVIEWS.

Periodical literature seems to be generally affected by the summer weather; and certainly the *Fortnightly* and *Contemporary*—we are speaking of the July numbers—have not escaped the "drowsy spell." With the exception of certain articles on the Eastern Question, and a clever, admirably-conceived reply of Mr. Frederic Harrison to Mr. Ruskin's letter in *Fors Clavigera*, there is absolutely nothing to keep us awake. The political articles, however, are instructive, and deserve to be attentively read. The paper on "Home and Foreign Affairs" in the *Fortnightly* was written before the outbreak of the Servian war; but it gives a very dispassionate and accurate summary of the situation. The point of most interest to us is the action of our own Government; and on this the writer asks some questions which we should like to see answered. "If any man chooses to say that Russia could be no more hurtful to us in the Mediterranean than France is hurtful there, is it quite clear that he could be refuted? If we have a strong fleet, it might be said, how can Russia cut us from Egypt? . . . . If our road to India is only secure, what have we to do with the integrity of Turkey?" A question is raised here which needs reconsideration in the light of common-sense. It is customary to assume as a matter of course that the maintenance of a barbarous Power in Constantinople is absolutely necessary for our free communication with the East. It is quite conceivable that such might be the case if Egypt and Turkey were absolutely inseparable. But that they are not so is notorious, and so long as we have power enough to keep the Suez Canal open, it really does seem that the presence of Russia in Constantinople need not affect us any more than the presence of the Italians at Brindisi or of the French at Marseilles. It would be a happy thing for our home politics if we could once for all make up our minds that it is the fate of Egypt, and not of Constantinople, that concerns us. We should then be free to attend to our own business, satisfied that if at any moment Egypt were threatened we have ample power and facilities to interfere at once. Not only would it be good for our home politics, but it would have a healthy influence upon the moral life of our nation. The most authentic information that we can obtain concerning the internal condition of Turkey and its provinces shows that the rule of this Mahommedan power is a disgrace to European civilisation. Mr. Arthur Arnold has an article in the *Contemporary* in which he gives the result of his own personal observations; and the conclusion he comes to is, that the identification of Church and State in Turkey is so complete as to make the emancipation of the State from superstition impossible, except by the expulsion of the ruling race. To the same effect is the testimony of Mr. Grant Duff in an elaborate and interesting article on the "Pulse of Europe." He does not think that the Eastern Question is ripe for solution yet; but he evidently believes that it never can be solved till the Cross supplants the Crescent at St. Sophia's. The only other article sufficiently attractive to fix our attention at this season, is Mr. Frederic Harrison's review of "Past and Present," in reply to Mr. Ruskin. With good-humoured banter he does honour to the poetic genius of his opponent, but ventures to ask the meaning of some striking phrases, and to beg for a little common sense. Altogether this encounter between poetry and philosophy is very amusing, and perhaps not a little instructive.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Dictionary of the English Language. Abridged by the editor from that of Dr. Samuel Johnson, as edited by Robert Gordon Latham, M.A., M.D., &c. (Longmans.) This dictionary is one of the standard equipments of the English student. It is probably the result of more learning, care, and thought, than any other work of its class. With Johnson's for a basis, the best labour of Todd is embodied in it, and the scholarship of Latham has added the finishing touch. It is well printed, the chief words being distinguished by a kind of black letter, prominent to the eye. The introduction is admirable, condensing an immense amount of information, and furnishing us with a kind of conspectus of the grammar of many languages. We are astonished, however, to find not a few omissions; for example, that old "Knarled" for "gnarled," which is to be found in such recent writers as Scott and Shelley, is not to be found here, where, certainly it ought to be found. Oddly enough, too, we have the word Knar for hard knot, without any kind of hint of its derivation; and we cannot but look on this as one of several cases in which Dr. Latham has hardly done his duty to us. Voltaire used to say, Pity the man that tries to say everything; but there are always exceptions to rule, and a dictionary-maker should at least aim at saying everything, and Dr. Latham has left space enough white in which to have given the etymology of "Knar." But the dictionary, as we have said, is one of the best of the kind.

The Christian Evidence Journal for 1875. Edited by B. Harris Cowper. (Hodder and Stoughton.) This is the second volume of the journal issued by the Christian Evidence Society. It keeps strictly to its own line and is remarkably well edited, as we should expect from Mr. Harris Cowper. Dr. Leary certainly makes good points in his article on Professor Tyndal on Bishop Butler, but it is too short. "Mr. Greg among the Prophets," by the editor, is full of thought and point, "Mr. Mill's Three Essays" are well dealt with by W. R. Browne, M.A., and we have a really good series in "God a Person" by the Rev. G. D. Houghton. On the whole the journal is doing its own special work well, and we wish it more and more success.

The Book of Menus, 1876. By Fin-bec, author of the Epicure's Year Book. (Grant and Co.) Whoever wants to become expert in the science and art of dining, in the orderly rendering up of sweet and delicate dishes, let him or her have recourse to Fin-bec, whose utterances seem to be oracular. Here and there Fin-bec writes an essay to vary his lists or to introduce them, and truth to say, he can tell an anecdote. For ourselves we are free to confess that we have made more of his essays than of his lists, which he would doubtless consider the most ambitious and clamant part of his finely-got-up book. However *chacun à son gout*. We like a good dinner, but we don't care to follow it in the cooking and the serving. But we can quite well appreciate this:—

> The golden rule in the elaboration of a *menu* is that the simple dishes and the simple and light wines should come first, and that there should be no repetition of flavour or sauces or dressing. A second rule is that the *menu* laid before the guest should be strictly adhered to; and that every item of it should be submitted to each guest—the object of laying a *menu* before a guest being to enable him to select a dinner. In order that there may not be disappointments on the part of his guests, the host should insist that his cook shall not finally enter up the *menu* until he has all the necessary parts of it under his hand, and is quite certain that it contains not a single item which may fail at the last moment. Inattention to this precaution leads to the failure of many dinners.

India in 1875-76. *The Visit of the Prince of Wales, &c.* By George Wheeler, Special Correspondent of the *Central News* (Chapman and Hall.) This is a well-written narrative of the principal incidents of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It appears rather late, but possibly could not have been got out earlier. It is, no, doubt, desirable to have such a narrative, but we fancy that most people have, by this time, read enough about the subject. If they have not, we commend to them the graphic sketches contained in the volume before us.

The Balearic Islands. By Charles Toll Bidwell, F.R.G.S., Her Majesty's Consul. With Map and Illustrations. (Sampson Low and Co.) If Mr. Bidwell's descriptive power was equal to his power of, and in his diligence in, collecting facts, he would be one of the best of writers on foreign countries. Here he takes us over new ground, tells much that has never been told before, and, indeed, pretty well exhausts all that could be said about Majorca, Minorca, &c. But, notwithstanding that we value the information that is placed at our disposal, and that it is put together in a most presentable book, we cannot get interested in Mr. Bidwell's performance. His style is stiff and formal, and only once does he give sign of any imagination or sense of humour. There is more in his work than there is in most similar works; but the misfortune is that quantity and even value do not altogether compensate for lack of style.

THE BALHAM MYSTERY.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Charles Bravo at Balham is still proceeding. An immense quantity of evidence has been received, tending to show that Mr. Bravo was not a man to commit suicide; and Mrs. Campbell, the mother of Mrs. Bravo, has been heard at length, the drift of her evidence being that she broke off intercourse with her daughter before her second marriage, in consequence of the latter's "infatuation" for Dr. Gully. Mrs Cox's examination commenced on Thursday, and was continued on Friday. She spoke of some anonymous letters which had been received early in the present year, and the authorship of which the deceased attributed to Dr. Gully, who, however, denied having sent such communications. She had asked Dr. Gully for a prescription for Jamaica fever, as she thought she might probably be going out to that island, and he had sent her one. To her knowledge Mrs. Bravo had never held any communication with Dr. Gully after her marriage with Mr. Bravo. She admitted that she had heard the deceased say he wished Dr. Gully were dead; he should like to shoot him, and that he should like to see Dr. Gully's funeral cross Tooting-common. When the deceased's mother interfered about the expenses of the garden and horses, there were angry words between Mr. and Mrs. Bravo, and on one occasion the deceased struck his wife. The next serious difficulty which took place between the deceased and his wife was on Good Friday. It originated through an altercation in regard to the lighting of a fire; and Mr. Bravo got into such a temper that he said he wished he was dead, that he should go away, and that he had made up his mind he would not live with his wife any longer. He also said, either "Let her go back to Dr. Gully," or "Let her go to Dr. Gully." In giving the details of Mr. Bravo's last illness, Mrs. Cox stated that the declaration of the deceased to her was, "I have taken poison for Dr. Gully; don't tell Florence." The witness also stated that when Mrs. Bravo left the dining-room, on the night that Mr. Bravo was taken ill, she took with her some sherry-and-water, and that after undressing she sent the maid down with a tumbler for some Marsala, and that Mr. Bravo came up while the girl was absent, and said in French, "You have sent the girl down for more wine—you have drank nearly a bottle to-day." She made no reply, and he went downstairs. It was shortly afterwards that the alarm was given of his violent illness.

On Monday Mrs. Cox was under examination the whole day. She stated that it was at Mrs. Bravo's request that witness went to Dr. Gully on the Thursday after the medical men had abandoned all hope, to ask if he could prescribe anything. Dr. Gully said he thought from her description he might be amenable to homœopathic treatment, and he gave a prescription including homœopathic doses of arsenicum. Mr. Bravo told the surgeons that now they had given up hope, she, as his wife, must have her way. They intimated that the treatment could do neither good nor harm. Witness got the arsenicum from her own medicine-box, and Mrs. Bravo, sen., administered it. Dr. Gully's name was not mentioned. The bottle of laurel-water or cerasee remained untouched until witness threw it away. Witness never mentioned it, as it did not occur to her that it had any bearing on the case. The first person to whom witness mentioned the fact of Mr. Bravo's reference to Dr. Gully was Dr. Dill, of Brighton, who was acquainted with the whole case. In cross examination by the Attorney-General, witness admitted that she considered Dr. Gully as Mrs. Ricardo's lover, and believed that Mrs. Ricardo had promised to marry him when his wife, who was ninety years of age, and from whom he had been separated thirty years, died. Mrs. Ricardo had travelled a great deal on the Continent with Dr. Gully, and witness said, on the confession of Mrs. Ricardo, that there had been criminal intimacy between them. Most of the facts of the case were told to Mr. Bravo before his marriage, and then Dr. Gully ceased to visit Mrs. Ricardo, though the relations between them were not entirely broken off. Yesterday Mrs. Cox said she went to Brighton after the first inquest, and before the funeral. Mrs. Bravo did not go until afterwards. Witness did not tell Mrs. Bravo that her husband said that he took poison for Dr. Gully until she arrived in Brighton. Witness had informed Dr. Dill, of Brighton, of that fact, and therefore thought Mrs. Bravo would find it out. There were speculations as to where the poison was obtained, and she had heard it said in general conversation that Mr. Joseph Bravo had antimony in his stables. After Mr. Bravo's death Dr. Gully did not come to Brighton. Witness was not at Dr. Gully's house on the Saturday before Mr. Bravo was taken ill. Witness gave him a solution of camphor in a few drops of water, because she thought it would do away with the effects of the chloroform. She did not remember Dr. Gully recommending camphor, but she had taken it herself for years past.

When the mind is gloomy and irritable, when there is a feeling of incapacity for work, when business becomes a trouble instead of pleasure, and every occurrence seems unduly to influence us, we may be sure that some element is existing to produce this state of things; in nine cases out of ten some one of the bodily functions is disordered, either the liver is congested, or indigestion exists. This should never be suffered to go on unchecked; steps should be at once taken to rectify the mischief before it becomes really serious; the vitiated secretions are at once corrected by judicious doses of Holloway's Pills, which, by their purifying properties, at once eradicate latent mischief and restore health.

A REAL SUMMER DELICACY.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL mixed with water, or as an effervescing drink, in soda or potash, cooling and refreshing, or blended with spirits it supplies a delightful and invigorating stimulant-sustaining exertion and extremely wholesome. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should be careful to order Rose's Lime Juice Cordial, all others being imitations. Wholesale stores 11, Curtain-road, Finsbury.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

MARRIAGES.

GERATY—UNTHANK.—July 25, at Broad-street Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. John Stevenson, M.A., Thomas Geraty, M.R.C.S., of 125, Kirk White-street, Nottingham, to Catherine, second daughter of Anthony Unthank, Esq., M.R.C.S., Low Pavement, Nottingham.

POLLARD—McFARLANE.—July 25, at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Clapham-road, by the Rev. David McEwen, D.D., G. R. M. Pollard, second son of the Hon. W. B. Pollard, Auditor-General of British Guiana, to Grace, daughter of the late Rev. John McFarlane, LL.D., Clapham.

AMSDEN—WHITEMAN.—July 26, at the Lewisham High-road Congregational Church, by the Rev. George Martin, assisted by the Rev. James Spurgeon, Frederick William, eldest son of F. W. Amsden, Esq., of Lawrie-park, Sydenham, to Cornelia Fanny, youngest daughter of William Henry Whiteman, Esq., of Park-hill, Croydon.

ADAM—YOUNG.—July 27, at the Congregational Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. Hy. Batchelor, James De Bels Adam, of Liverpool, eldest son of the late William Adam, of Lisbon, to Jessie Elisabeth, elder daughter of John Young, Elgin Lodge, Blackheath.

ANTHONY—SHUTES, *née* FLETCHER.—August 1, at Fritchley Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. W. Crosbie, M.A., W. B. Anthony, of Belper, to Annie Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Fletcher, of Pentrich, and widow of Richard Shutes, formerly of Derby. No cards.

BAINES—SHRIMPTON.—August 1, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Shepherds' Bush, by the Rev. Chas. Graham, Cook Baines, of King Henry's-road, N.W., to Matilda Mary, younger daughter of Henry Shrimpton, of Blomfield terrace, Uxbridge-road, W. No cards.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water and milk.—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.—Kinahan and Co. find that, through the recommendation of the medical profession, the demand for their celebrated old LL Whisky for purely medicinal purposes is very great. They think it will be satisfactory to the public to read the following extracts of the analysis of the LL Whisky from the eminent analyst, Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall:—"I have very carefully and fully analysed samples of this well known and popular whisky. The samples were soft and mellow to the taste, aromatic and ethereal to the smell.—The whisky must be pronounced to be pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality. The medical profession may feel full confidence in the purity and quality of this whisky." 20, Gt. Titchfield-st., Oxford st., London.

THE "PARAGON" FRAGRANT LIQUID DENTIFRICE is pronounced by the Press, and several eminent dentists and physicians, the best Dentifrice in the world. It thoroughly cleanses and makes the teeth beautifully white, prevents tartar, and arrests decay. Being an antiseptic and astringent, it removes all disagreeable odour, from whatever cause arising, sweetens the breath, hardens the gums, prevents and fixes loose teeth. The "Paragon" has a most exquisite and delicate fragrance, and a flavour so delicious that it causes universal admiration. Sold in bottles at 1s. and 2s. 6d. by all chemists and perfumers, or sent to any address, carriage paid, for 15 or 33 stamps, by the sole proprietor, J. H. Bowen, 91, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

DYEING AT HOME.—JUDSON'S DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, bernouses, Shetland shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes, without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c., Sixpence per bottle, of chemists and stationers

RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

Advertisements.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS acquainted with persons suitable for the work of COLPORTEURS in rural districts are asked to place them in communication (by letter only) with W. M. Smith, Esq., 13, Cedars-road, Clapham-common, S.W.

REQUIRED, next Term, an ASSISTANT MASTER, in Lower School, who can undertake thorough English, Junior Latin and French, Arithmetic and Writing; and who can furnish good references as to character, ability, discipline, and experience. A member of a Nonconformist Church preferred.—Apply, personally if practicable, to the Rev. H. J. Chancellor, Westwood Park House, Forest Hill, S.E.

TO AUTHORS.—WANTED, original PROSE, POETRY, SKETCHES, and MUSIC for a first-class Sixpenny Magazine. Send seven Stamps for particulars and current Number to L. L., care of J. Haddon and Co., 3, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — PRICE FROM £5 5s. — LESS 5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — ON HIRE AT 2s. 6d. PER WEEK. — TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — ON HIRE AT 2s. 6d. PER WEEK. — IN PORTABLE CASE FOR TRAVELLING.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — PRICE FROM £5 5s. — ON HIRE AT 2/6 PER WEEK.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — PRICE FROM £5 5s. — ON HIRE AT TERMS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — PRICE FROM £5 5s. — ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE WITHOUT EXTRA COST.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — PRICE FROM £5 5s. — ON HIRE. May be returned or purchased at any time, or purchased by continuing the hire.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — PRICE FROM £5 5s. — CAUTION. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS offered under the pretext of being "on SINGER principle."

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — PRICE FROM £5 5s. — The only "SINGER" Machines are machines made by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

SEE THAT OUR NAME SINGER — Is on the arm of the Machine and also on the Brass Trade-Mark Plate.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES — PRICE FROM £5 5s. — To avoid deception, buy only at the Company's Depots or of Agents holding the Company's certificate.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE,

39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON DISTRICT OFFICES.

147, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.
132, OXFORD STREET, W.
35, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E.
144, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.
12, COMMERCIAL RD., E.
8, CASTLE ST., KINGSLAND HIGH ST., N.
131, SOUTH ST., GREENWICH, S.E.
141, HIGH ST., CROYDON, S.E.
1, CLARENCE STREET, KINGSTON, S.W.,

AND 95 OTHER BRANCHES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Perpetual Investment Building Society was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday last, the chair being taken by G. S. Freeman, Esq.

Mr. J. E. Treadder read the ANNUAL REPORT as follows:—

"The directors have much satisfaction in reporting the steady increase in the society's business during the past year. The facilities offered to the members for the purchase of house property have been productive of good business, and the estates sold directly though the agency of the society realised £7293. The cash received is in excess of previous years, as set forth in the cash statement, and the valuation of the liabilities and assets will be found in the general balance-sheet.

SHARES.

"2,330 new shares have been issued, including those to enable members to obtain advances.

REALISED SHARES.

"The sum of £28,250 has been received for the purchase of realised shares, bearing interest after the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The sum of £20,640 has been repaid upon shares withdrawn. The amount invested upon realised shares at the close of the financial year was £109,610, and for interest thereon £9,261 12s. 7d., making together £118,874 12s. 7d. The amount of interest paid upon this class of shares during the year has been £3988 7s. 11d., that unpaid has been carried to the credit of the members, at their own request, and interest is allowed thereon.

SUBSCRIPTION SHARES.

"The sum of £21,421 5s. 10d. has been received upon this class of shares. The sum of £23,397 14s. 11d. has been paid to members for shares completed during the year, and the sum of £9,896 10s 8d. has been paid upon shares withdrawn, both sums being inclusive of interest. The subscription shares have been credited with the interest provided for under the tables, amounting in the aggregate to £3,182 17s. 4d., and the balance standing to the credit of this class of shares is £90,732 15s.

DEPOSITS.

"The amount received on deposits, withdrawable at a week or month's notice, has been £15,512 1s. 1d., whilst the amount withdrawn has been £13,486 12s. 11d. The interest paid on deposits has been increased from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent., and the directors would commend to the members the facilities given by this department for purposes of temporary investment.

ADVANCES.

"The sum of £16,393 15s. 6d. has been advanced during the year upon the mortgage of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold securities, being more than double the amount advanced upon the same class during the previous year. The sum of £2,172 has been advanced to members upon the security of their shares. The balance on the 30th April, was upon mortgage account, £164,229 2s. 4d., and upon shares, £4,131 17s. 6d., making together £168 360 19s. 10d.

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES.

"The directors have during the year made improvements to the properties upon the society's estates, and are able to report that nearly the whole of the houses in possession are let, and at improved rentals. The directors have had under consideration the best means of enabling members to erect private residences, and are now prepared to facilitate the building of substantial suburban villas upon terms that cannot fail to prove advantageous, and thus carry out the primary object of the Building Societies' Act in enabling members to build houses for their own occupation."

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the members on the continued prosperity of the society. Referring to the estates belonging to the Society, he said the Longridge-lane estate was remunerative at the present time. When they purchased the property their money was invested in Consols, only realising 3 per cent.; but now they had the same percentage, though only one-third of the land had been built upon. The property at Muswell-hill had been very much improved by the success of the Alexandra Palace, and a very small portion of the Beddington estate was now unlet. All that was required on these estates was a little more energy and exertion on the part of the shareholders to bring gentlemen who were willing to build houses upon them, either for themselves or as investments. To meet the difficulty, the board had determined to lend out money upon houses erected on the society's estates at 5 per cent. for any term not exceeding fifteen years, and if the members of the society assisted the directors he had no doubt that their property would soon assume a position which it had never before held, and would be a good source of revenue. He begged the members to try and interest their friends in this matter, so that deposits might be brought to the society for which 3½ per cent. would be paid. The directors would thus be enabled to lend the money, and in reason the business. There was no reason why the "Perpetual" should not hold the most prominent position among the building societies of the metropolis.

Mr. C. Ash seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. John Robert Burton and Mr. Harry Grooby Rogers were re-elected directors.

Mr. Burton thanked the members for this renewed mark of their confidence. For a quarter of a century he had, to the best of his ability, devoted himself to the interests of the society, and in the future, as in the past, he would do his best to secure success.

Mr. Rogers also acknowledged the vote, and pledged himself to do all he could to make the society prosperous.

On the motion of the Chairman, the retiring auditor, Mr. Henry Burgess was re-elected.

Mr. Burgess, in thanking the members, said he had endeavoured to do his duty during the past year, and could give a very satisfactory report of the affairs of the society. He hoped that the labours of the directors during the ensuing twelve months would be crowned with equal success.

The election of new directors was then proceeded with.

After some considerable discussion, the four gentlemen named in the Report were proposed and seconded as new directors, and on a show of hands being taken, Mr. W. H. Groser and Mr. G. Robertson received the majority of votes. The Chairman thereupon declared them duly elected.

In replying to a vote of thanks to the secretary and staff, Mr. Treadder said Mr. Burton and himself were the only two surviving members connected with the first board, and it was to him a matter of great satisfaction that in looking back over the past twenty-five years he could say that he had not lost a single friend nor made a single enemy in connection with the society. To his knowledge there had not been one investor who had lost a sixpence through his investment, and no one had had to wait a day for his money beyond the time of notice. Neither had there been a single case of arbitration, and this spoke well for the management of the society. He trusted that 1876 would be the best year they had ever known.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER to an ELDERLY LADY.—WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as above, by an experienced LADY between thirty and forty years of age. Member of Congregational Church. Highest references given. Address, M. N., Post-office, Ponders End.

WASHINGTON HOUSE PRIVATE and COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 53, Guildford-street, Russell-square, W.C. — Clean, comfortable, pleasantly situated, convenient for City and principal places of interest. Near to Euston, Midland, Great Northern, and Metropolitan Railway Stations, and General Omnibus routes. Terms strictly moderate.—Particulars on application to the Proprietor, E. Palmer.

SELECT EDUCATIONAL HOME for DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN, 34, ARUNDEL GARDENS, KENSINGTON PARK, LONDON.

This is confidently recommended to CHRISTIAN PARENTS by the REV. ADOLPH SAPHIR, B.A., from personal Knowledge. Eminent Professors attend.

University Examinations.—Address, "Principal," as above

STAMFORD TERRACE ACADEMY, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Established 1829, by the late Mr. Sunderland.

Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application to DANIEL F. HOWORTH, Principal.

COLEBROOKE COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, GREEN LANES, LONDON, N.

Principals—Misses SALMON and TUCKER.

Thorough Education. Careful training. Particulars of Fees and Studies in Prospectus.

FRESHFIELD COLLEGE, FORMBY, near SOUTHPORT.

Principal—The Rev. GEORGE BARTLE, D.D., D.C.L.

Pupils carefully prepared for the Universities, Public Schools, Competitive Examinations, and Commercial Pursuits.

Freshfield College is eminently adapted to meet the requirements of young, delicate, and backward boys.

The efficiency of the Educational Department is proved by the fact that no school in England, whether public or private, has surpassed, and few have equalled in average numbers, the candidates prepared by Dr. Bartle, at Walton-on-the-Hill and Freshfield, and passed by him at the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

EAST OF ENGLAND NONCONFORMIST GIRLS' SCHOOL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Established by the East Anglian Girls' College Company (Limited).

Chairman of the Directors—WOODHAM DEATH, Esq., Bishop's Stortford.

Lady Principal—Miss LEWIN (late of Milton Mount College), assisted by Resident Governesses.

Visiting Professors will attend from London and Cambridge for Instrumental Music, Class Singing, Drawing, Mathematics, and Calisthenics.

Pupils will be prepared for the Cambridge Local Examination and for the South Kensington Art and Science Examinations.

For Prospectuses, with revised scale of fees, apply to the Rev. T. W. Davids, Hon. Sec. pro tem., 4, St. George's-square, Upton, E.

CAMBRIDGE — 11 AND 12, BATEMAN STREET.

Mr. F. C. MAXWELL, M.A., late Head Master of the Junior Department, Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, intends to carry on his Boarding House, for a few months, as a PRIVATE SCHOOL, previous to removing to commodious premises near London. Terms on application.

MADAME MESSING-LINICKE (successor to Mrs. Pechey, has REMOVED from West Grove House, Walthamstow, to REINHARDT HOUSE, 105, EARL'S-COURT-ROAD, KENSINGTON, and continues to RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES to Educate, to whom she offers high-class English instruction, with superior advantages for the acquirement of Foreign Languages and accomplishments.—Terms and references to Parents of Pupils, residents of position in London and the North, on application.

BLACKPOOL — MERCHANTS' COLLEGE EXTENSION.—Names now entered for July 28. Full prospectus, address ISAAC GREGORY, F.R.G.S.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Principal (pro tem)—Rev. J. R WOLSTENHOLME M.A., assisted by competent Masters.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., M.P., Halifax, Chairman.
W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer.
J. R. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A., Wakefield, Hon. Sec.
Rev. JAMES RAE, B.A., Batley, Hon. Finance Sec.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. Robert Bruce, M.A., Huddersfield.	J. Briggs, Esq., J.P., Wakefield
Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., Halifax.	T. W. Burnley, Esq., Gomersal
Rev. Chas. Illingworth, York.	George Clay, Esq., Dewsbury
Rev. J. James, F.S.S., Morley.	James Dodgshun, Esq., Leeds.
Rev. James Rae, B.A., Batley.	Esau Hanson, Esq., Halifax.
Rev. J. R. Wolstenholme, M.A., Wakefield.	H. Sugden, Esq., Brighouse.
	W. H. Lee, Esq., J.P., Wakefield
	Joshua Taylor, Esq., Batley.
	M. Wilks, Esq., Manchester.

The Committee of the above School have pleasure in announcing, that a new building has just been erected capable of accommodating one hundred Pupils, and specially adapted to secure their domestic comfort. "The school itself is an excellently-contrived building, where . . . . nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished classrooms. I examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

There are two periods of vacation: one of six weeks (at Midsummer), and one for three weeks (at Christmas).

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.

For Prospectuses, with a view of the School Premises, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D. (Edin.), B.A., F.E.I.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Assistant Examiner in English in the University of London, &c., &c.

JOHN M. LIGHTWOOD, Esq., B.A. (Lond. and Camb.), Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; First Class in Mathematics at the University of London.

WILLIAM GREY, Esq, M.A., late Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, First Class in Moderations, Second Class in the Final Classical Schools.

A. ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

G. EMERY, Esq., B.A. Lond.

LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

The MICHAELMAS TERM commences Sept. 14th, 1876.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER—

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medalist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Priseman in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER—

JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A., (London), First in the First class in Classical Honours at both First and Second B.A. Examinations,

ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.

The College enjoys the following Scholarships:—

The Directors' Scholarship	.....	25 Guineas per annum.
Senior Tettenhall "	.....	30 "
Junior Tettenhall "	.....	25 "

Tenable at the College.

The Shaw Scholarship	.....	£30 per annum.
The Mander "	.....	£30 "

Tenable for three years at the Oxford, Cambridge, or London Universities.

For Prospectus and information as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master, or to the Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A., Secretary, Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton.

MIDSUMMER TERM, from MAY. 1 to JULY 31.

A large Swimming-bath is now provided on the college premises.

BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

DRAFTS ISSUED upon Adelaide and the principal towns in South Australia. Bills negotiated and collected. Money received on deposit at agreed rates. Apply at the offices, 54, Old Broad Street, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, General Manager.

LONDON and SOUTHWARK FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE. Chairman, HENRY ASTE, Esq.—Chief Office, 73 and 74, King William-street, E.C.

ONE MILLION STERLING
Has been paid as
COMPENSATION
FOR
DEATH AND INJURIES
Caused by
ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS,
By the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.

PAID UP CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £180,000.

ANNUAL INCOME, £200,000.

Bonus allowed to Insurers of Five Years' Standing.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or

64 CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY'S ANNUAL RECEIPTS EXCEED FOUR MILLIONS.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,

With Immediate Possession and no Rent to pay.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

HOW to PURCHASE a PLOT of LAND for FIVE SHILLINGS per MONTH,

With Immediate Possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

HOW TO INVEST YOUR MONEY WITH SAFETY.

Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BANK, 29 and 30 Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane. All sums under £50 repayable upon demand.

Current Accounts opened, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances. Cheque-books supplied. English and Foreign Stocks and Shares purchased and sold, and Advances made thereon.

Office hours, from 10 to 4; except on Saturdays, when the Bank closes at 2 o'clock. On Mondays the Bank is open until 9 o'clock in the Evening.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars may be had on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

NO MORE PILLS or OTHER DRUGS. Any invalid can cure himself, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, by living on DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD

(which saves fifty times its cost in medicine), and cures effectually indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhœa, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, all kinds of fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, poverty and impurities of the blood, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, low spirits, spleen, acidity, waterbrash, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and vomiting after eating, even in pregnancy or at sea, sinking fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, exhaustion, epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis, wasting away; also the bitter feverish taste on waking up in the morning and the smell of tobacco and drinking. Twenty-eight years' invariable success with adults and delicate infants. 80,000 cures of cases considered hopeless. It contains four times as much nourishment as meat.

CURE of LIVER and BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
From the Rev. James T. Campbell, Syderstone Rectory, near Fakenham, Norfolk.
Dec. 5, 1859.

"Gent'emen,—I have long known and appreciated the virtues of DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. In all cases of indigestion, and particularly where the liver is more than usually affected, I consider it the best of all remedies. It regulates the bile, and makes it flow in cases which would not admit of mercury in any shape. In short, a healthy flow of bile is one of its earliest and best effects.—JAMES T. CAMPBELL."

CURE No. 68,471 of GENERAL DEBILITY.
"I am happy to be able to assure you that these last two year, since I ate DU BARRY'S admirable REVALENTA ARABICA, I have not felt the weight of my 84 years. My legs have acquired strength and nimbleness, my sight has improved so much as to dispense with spectacles, my stomach reminds me of what I was at the age of 20—in short, I feel myself quite young and hearty. I preach, attend confessions, visit the sick, I make long journeys on foot, my head is clear, and my memory strengthened. In the interests of other sufferers, I authorise the publication of my experience of the benefits of your admirable food, and remain, Abbot PETER CASTELLI, Bachelor of Theology and Priest of Prunetto, near Mondovi."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—"Twenty-seven years' DYSPEPSIA, from which I have suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by this excellent Food in six weeks' time, &c.—PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy.—London, 2nd October, 1848."

DU BARRY'S FOOD. — CONSTIPATION, Asthma, &c.—Cure No. 49,832 of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting by Du Barry's Food—MARIA JOLLY.

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—Cure No. 52,422 of CONSUMPTION.—"Thirty-three years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility, palpitation, shortness of breath, and cough have been removed by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right—my hearing perfect.—JAMES ROBERTS, Timber Merchant, Frimley."

DU BARRY'S FOOD.—LIVER, NERVES.—Cure No. 48,614. Of the Marchioness de Brehan.—"In consequence of a Liver Complaint, I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to read, write, or, in fact, attend to anything; with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even my sitting down for hours together. I felt dreadfully low-spirited, and all intercourse with the world had become painful to me. Many medical men, English as well as French, had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair I took DU BARRY'S FOOD, and lived on this delicious food for three months. The good God be praised, it has completely restored me; I am myself again, and able to make and receive visits and resume my social position.—Marchioness DE BREHAN, Naples, April 17, 1859."

DU BARRY'S FOOD. — CONSUMPTION, Diarrhœa, Cramp, Kidney, and Bladder Disorders.—Dr. Wurzer's Testimonial.—"Bonn, July 19, 1852.—Du Barry's Food is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative absorbents, and supersedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly effective in indigestion (dyspepsia), a confined habit of body, as also in diarrhœa, bowel complaints, and stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation, and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hæmorrhoids.—Dr. RUD WURZER, Professor of Medicine, and Practical M.D.

CURE of DEBILITY, BAD DIGESTION, and IRRITABILITY.

"DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA has produced an extraordinary effect on me. Heaven be blessed, it has cured me of nightly sweatings, terrible irritation of the stomach, and bad digestion, which had lasted eighteen years. I have never felt so comfortable as I do now.—J. COMPARET, Parish Priest, St. Romain-des-Isles."

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD (suitably packed for all climates) sells: In tins, ½lb., at 2s.; of 1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s.; 12lb., 28s.; 24lb., 50s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA CHOCOLATE.—Powder in tin canisters for 12 cups at 2s.; 24 cups, 3s. 6d.; 48 cups, 6s.; 288 cups, 30s. 576 cups, 55s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS.—They soothe the most irritable stomach and nerves, in nausea and sickness, even in pregnancy or at sea, heartburn, and the feverish, acid, or bitter taste on waking up, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell left by tobacco or drinking. They improve the appetite, assist digestion, secure sound, refreshing sleep, and are more highly nourishing and sustaining than even meat.—1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 24lb., 50s.

DEPOTS: DU BARRY and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W.; same house, 26, Place Vendome, Paris; 19, Boulevard du Nord, Brussels; 2, Via Tomaso Grossi, Milan; 1, Calle de Valverde, Madrid; 28, 29, Passage, Kaiser Gallerie, Berlin, W.; 8, Wallfisch Gasse, Vienna; and at the Grocers and Chemists in every town.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—New LECTURE by Prof. GARDNER, BURNING and COMBUSTION, and CROOKE'S DISCOVERIES and APPARATUS, Brilliant Experiments. C. E. Heinke's Diving Apparatus and Submarine Lamp. Two Divers. Diving Bell twice daily. Type Writer. Hogg's Patent Ventilation. Bateman's Collection of Model Steam Engines. Bidder's Magnetic Lamp. Tisley's Compound Pendulum. &c., &c. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Schools and Children under 10, half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Alice in Wonderland; or, MORE WONDERS in WONDERLAND, New Songs, Views, and Illustrations, by Mr. George Buckland. A WALK THROUGH the TOWER, and WONDERS of the MICROSCOPE, by Mr. J. L. King. Mr. Taylor's WONDERFUL BOY; Clairvoyance and Plate Dancing extraordinary. SOLOS on the VIOLIN by Miss C. A. Brousil, of the Celebrated Brousil Family. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Schools and Children under 10, half price.

ORGAN FOR SALE.

Compass, CC to F, 54 notes, six stops, two octaves of pedals. In very handsome case, with richly illuminated pipes in front. A very complete instrument for £75.

Apply—
BEALE & SONS, Organ Works, Bridgwater.

EXCELSIOR GAS BATH, £5 10s. 0d., Eclipse Gas Range, with open fire, registered. Sole maker, G. SHREWSBURY, 59, Old Bailey, E.C. Factory, 98, Barrington-road S.W.

USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plate.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor, J. GODDARD Chemist, Leicester.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING

None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than

MRS. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

which, applied to the Infant's gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. None genuine without the name of "BARCLAY & SONS, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS (FELTED).

The remarkable efficacy of these self-applicable Voltaic arrangements is so widely known that in contradistinction to those unprincipled advertisers who publish statements wholly on their own authority, Mr. PULVERMACHER need only refer to the statements of others. The unimpeachable testimonies of these great authorities in favour of the marvellous curative power of his Medico-Galvanic system are too numerous for insertion here. These are compiled in the pamphlet,

"GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY,"

Sent post free for three stamps.

This mass of evidence therein is supplemented by the following paragraph recently found in the standard work (p. 76, 1867) of John King, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, at Cincinnati:

"These chains are very useful in many Nervous Disorders:

"Muscular Debility	Aphonia	Rheumatism "
"Hemiplegia	Epilepsy	Dyspepsia "
"Paralysis	Torpid Liver	Paralysis (Bladder)"
"Central Paralysis	Asthma	Chorea "
"Spinal Paralysis	Amenorrhœa	Impotency "
"Neuralgia	Dysmenorrhœa	Writer's Cramp "
"Sciatica	Spinal Irritation	Hysterical Cramps"
"Stiff Joints	Nervous Debility	and Contractions"
"Hysteria	Constipation	Loss of Smell "
"Hysteric Paralysis	Deafness (Nervous)	Loss of Taste, &c."

For further information and price list apply to
J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK,—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Blotches, Ulcerated Sore Legs, Old Sores, Glandular Swellings, Cancerous Ulcers, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Heads, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs Discolorations of the Skin, Humours and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally carried out of the system in a short time by the use of this world-famed Medicine.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO ALL.—Cleanse the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases,—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by the Proprietor,

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Apothecaries' Hall, Lincoln.
Wholesale: All Patent Medicine Houses.
LONDON DEPOT: 150, OXFORD-STREET.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AND ORGANS, at Wholesale Prices.
Saving from 30 to 60 per cent.
Illustrated Catalogues post free.
BENNETTS and BENNETTS,
5, GLOUCESTER ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.
Temporary premises during building.

SPECIAL.
FULL COTTAGE PIANO, handsome Figured Walnut, elegant Carved Trusses, Trichord, best Ivory Keys, 24 Guineas (usual retail price, 36 Guineas).
Warranted five years.

COTTAGE or SCHOOL HARMONIUMS, Full Compass, Ivory Keys, 5 Guineas (usual retail price, 7 Guineas).

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, at Wholesale Prices (for cash). Pianofortes, 7 Octaves Compass, 18 Guineas; American Organs, full compass, 10 Guineas; Harmoniums, 3 stops, 6 Guineas. All in elegant Walnut Cases. Warranted best make. Write for Price Lists and Press Opinions to
G. LINSTEAD, Manager, Cobden Pianoforte Company, 18, Eversholt-street, Camden-town, London, N.W.

GENTLEMEN desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection should supply their Laundresses with the
"GLENFIELD STARCH,"
Which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying to the wearer.

JOHN MOIR AND SON'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.
GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.
GENUINE SCOTCH PURE JAMS.
SOUPS IN TINS READY FOR USE.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.
DUKE of EDINBURGH SAUCE, PICKLES, &c. Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom. Factories, Aberdeen and London.

FIVE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED TO
GOODALL'S WORLD-RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER, 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 2s. Tins. } The Best in the WORLD

YORKSHIRE RELISH, Bottles, 6d., 1s, and 2s. each. } The Most DELICIOUS SAUCE in the World.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE, Bottles, 1s., 1s. 1½d., 2s., and 2s. 3d. each. } The BEST TONIC yet introduced.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c.
Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and CO., Leeds.

DR. HASSALL'S FOOD, for INFANTS, CHILDREN, and INVALIDS.
DR. ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., the Inventor, recommends this as the BEST and MOST NOURISHING of all INFANTS' and INVALIDS' FOODS which have hitherto been brought before the Public; it contains EVERY REQUISITE for the full and healthy support and development of the body, and is to a considerable extent SELF-DIGESTIVE. Recommended by the "Lancet" and Medical Faculty, &c. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s. 6d., 6s., 15s., and 28s. each.
A Short Treatise by Arthur Hassall, M.D. Lond., on the "Alimentation of Infants, Children, and Invalids, with Hints on the General Management of Children, sent post free on application to the Manufacturers,
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds.

WILLS' BEST BIRD'S-EYE.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS inform the Trade and the Public that this Tobacco is now put up by them in
ONE OUNCE PACKETS
in addition to the other sizes, the Label being a reduced facsimile of that used for the Two-Ounce Packets.
Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., and Bristol.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO ONE SHOULD EVER BE WITHOUT the BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 11s. 0d. Sent by rail to any address. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps, Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. } SUMMER MEDICINE. During summer suitable medicine should be taken, warm weather tending to disturb most of the animal functions. No remedy has yet been found to equal KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.
Sold everywhere.

INVALIDS.

DR. ABERCROMBIE'S NEW SOLVENT PROCESS cures Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Heart Diseases, Dropsy, Tumours, &c. Names and Addresses of Thousands of extraordinary Cures, also those of many Ministers, added. Inquiry courted. Details of Self-cure, post free, cloth bound, Six Stamps, from 10, Claremont-square, London, N.

ABRIDGED REVIEWS OF THE BOOK:—
The METHODIST RECORDER says, "Success testified by Ministers," &c., &c.
The WATCHMAN says, "The work will well repay perusal," &c., &c.
The PRIMITIVE METHODIST says, "The treatment has met with great success."

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS, from £2 2s. to £250. See their new Illustrated Catalogue (Part I.) of Travelling Dressing Bags, Hand Bags, Waist Bags, Portmanteaus, Trunks, and containing a full description of 1,000 articles, and upwards of 100 Illustrations so clearly and beautifully engraved from artistic photographs, that any article can be selected from the catalogue as readily as from stock. The public are respectfully cautioned against spurious imitations of their manufactures. None are genuine unless bearing the names "Jenner and Knewstub," 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street, S.W. Cash discount, 10 per cent.

WATCHES, CHAINS, &c., TRADE CATALOGUE, WITH ENGRAVINGS, Free.
JAMES SIMMONS, 28, Edgbaston-Street, Birmingham.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
in Scrofula, Wasting Diseases, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Flatulence, Weakness of the Chest, and Respiratory Organs, Ague, Fevers of all kinds.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC
thoroughly Recruits and Re-establishes the General Bodily Health.
Is sold by Chemists everywhere, in capsuled bottles, 4s. 6d., next size 11s., and in stone jars 22s. each.

DELLAR'S CORN and BUNION PLASTERS.
Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.
The Corn Plasters are a certain cure for hard or soft corns; the Bunion Plasters a proved remedy for bunions and enlarged toe joints. Sold by all Chemists.

CRACROFT'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—By using this delicious Aromatic Dentrifice, the enamel of the teeth becomes white, sound, and polished like ivory. It is exceedingly fragrant, and specially useful for removing incrustations of tartar on neglected teeth. Sold by all Chemists. Pots, 1s. and 2s 6d. each. (Get Cracroft's.)

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE EARS, &c.—DELLAR'S ESSENCE for DEAFNESS has proved an extraordinary remedy. It always relieves, generally cures, and is strongly recommended by thousands who have derived benefit. It is quite harmless. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will completely restore in a few days grey hair to its original colour without injury. It effects its object satisfactorily, producing a perfectly natural colour; thoroughly cleanses the head from scurf, and causes the growth of new hair. Sold everywhere by Chemists and Hairdressers in large bottles at 1s. 6d. each.

PEPPER'S WHITE COUGH MIXTURE is the most reliable, speedy, and agreeable Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs and air passages. Is soothing and comforting in its action, and quite different from ordinary cough remedies. Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. All Chemists.

OCEANIC OZONE.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. WM. POUPARD, of 7, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, London, is the happy discoverer of a treasure from the ocean, curing Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, &c. Having suffered all the intensities of those most fearful maladies, and receiving so effectual a cure from the marvellous powers of his discovery, considers it a duty incumbent upon himself to give publicity of the same to suffering humanity, and will send a Pamphlet, containing full particulars, on receipt of a directed envelope and Two Stamps. Free on personal application. To be had of all Chemists.

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

DR. ROOKE'S TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

*** Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.

These well-known family medicines have had a continua increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.

The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. Both to be obtained of all Chemists.

"DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET."

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an incalculable boon to every person who can read and think."

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.
A wonderful strengthener.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.
A refreshing luxury.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Removes lassitude.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Imparts a healthy complexion.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Creates a good appetite.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Renovates the digestion.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Eradicates rheumatism.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Strengthens weakly infants.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Invigorates the young.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Stimulates the middle-aged.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Restores the decrepid.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Has benefited millions. It should be used by everybody. Baths prepared with this salt may always be obtained at the Argyll Place, Argyll-street, Regent-street, and 5, New Broad-street, City.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Enables you to enjoy a sea bath in your own room at the cost of a few pence. Five ounces of the salt should be used with each gallon of water.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Is sold in every town in Great Britain. Please note that it cannot be obtained in bulk, but only in bags and boxes bearing the trade mark of the proprietors.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT
Is prepared only by the proprietors, Tidman and Son, 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

CATHERY'S SELZINE APERIENT.

A NEW, PLEASANT, REFRESHING, AND SAFE MEDICINE.

For Bilious Affections, Indigestion, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Costiveness, Gout, Loss of Appetite, Affections of the Liver, &c.

Decidedly the most agreeable, and one of the most useful Medicines ever offered to the public, and possessing the medical properties so beneficial in all the above complaints. It immediately relieves the distressing pains of Nervous Headache. For Impurities of the Blood, Skin Diseases, Pimples on the Face, Boils, Scurvy, or Eruptions on the Skin, it is a delightful cooling Medicine. It can be given o children with the greatest safety. Sold by all Chemists.

In large bottles, 2s. each.

C. CATHERY, 12, DALSTON RISE, HACKNEY, LONDON.

Sold by all Chemists.

Cosham, near Portsmouth, October 16, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to congratulate you very sincerely upon the production of the most agreeable and efficacious Saline Aperient that has, in my opinion, been discovered, in your Selsine Aperient.

A martyr for many years to habitual costiveness and its concomitant evils, I am happy to say I now find immense relief from the occasional use of your Selsine, the aperient qualities of which are so easily regulated by a slight increase or otherwise of the quantity prescribed for each dose. I find it also most useful for acidity, heartburn, and indigestion.

I have, moreover, made a careful chemical examination of the Selsine, and I find it almost identical with the salt obtainable by evaporation of the most esteemed of the natural Chalybeate Waters; and it contains nothing in any way harmful as a general domestic aperient.

You will be pleased to hear that our local medical gentlemen prescribe it frequently, and that it is attaining much popularity and a great sale in this district.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely,
THOMAS B. BAKER, Chemist.

Mr. Cathery.

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

ANTAKOS, the marvellous and unfailing remedy for soft or hard corns. Sold everywhere.

ANTAKOS, the only corn cure.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent. Sold by all Chemists, in boxes, price 1s. 1½d.

ANTAKOS cures in three days. This wonderful discovery should be adopted by all sufferers from corns, bunions, and callosities on the feet.

ANTAKOS cures without trouble or inconvenience. Directions for use with each box. Price 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

ANTAKOS relieves the pain instantly. Do not suffer any longer, but send to the nearest Chemist for a box of Antakos. Price 1s. 1½d.

ANTAKOS is a simple plaister, and is applied in a moment, but its effects are marvellous. Sold by all Chemists.

ANTAKOS only requires to be tried to ensure its appreciation and recommendation. Sold by all Chemists. Ask for Antakos.

ANTAKOS is only 1s. 1½d. per box, thereby placing it within the reach of all; nevertheless, many sufferers would gladly give a large sum to possess such an ease-giving remedy.

ANTAKOS. Please note that this is forwarded by post, many packages have been lost in transit.—TIDMAN and Wholesale Agents, 21, Wilson-street, London, E.C.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

EFFICIENT VENTILATION,

WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE FROM DRAUGHT, ETC., BY

THE NEW PATENT

"Excelsior Syphon Ventilator."

(Title registered.)

THE best and most effectual "Syphon" or other Ventilator yet offered to the public. No moveable parts except regulating valves. Not liable to get out of order. Suitable for churches, chapels, public and private buildings, schoolrooms, stables, workrooms, &c., &c. The supply of air by this Ventilator is not liable to be interfered with by winds; it adjusts itself automatically to the demand, and can be shut off at pleasure.

HILL & HEY, Ventilating Engineers,
HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE,
The Inventors, Patentees, and Sole Makers.

H. MULLINER,

COACHBUILDER,

NORTHAMPTON,

Begs to state that the old Carriage Works—established 1760—are still carried on, and that no efforts will be spared to maintain the well-known reputation for style, materials, and workmanship.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED AS USUAL.

Customers waited on.

An unusually large selection of CARRIAGES IN STOCK, many good Secondhand ones very cheap.

JOHN BURGESS AND SON'S

ORIGINAL AND SUPERIOR ESSENCE OF

ANCHOVIES AND ANCHOVY PASTE

have been Manufactured only by them

FOR MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AT

107, STRAND (Corner of Savoy Steps) **LONDON**

Order of your Grocer, but see that you get "JOHN BURGESS & SON'S."

DR. NICHOLS'

FOOD of HEALTH.

Nutritious and Delicious.
A Breakfast and Supper Dish.
Invaluable for persons with weak digestions.
A perfect Diet for Children.
Prevents the need of aperients.
Purifies the Blood.
The price places it within the reach of all.
Eightpence per pound. Sold Everywhere.
Wholesale Agents—Franks and Co., 14, Little Tower-street, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature—

Lea & Perrins

which will be placed on every bottle of

Worcestershire Sauce

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

**** Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by dealers in Sauces throughout the World.*

November, 1874.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

For over 30 years approved as the best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and as a safe and gentle aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, children and infants.

DINNEFORD AND Co.,
172, New Bond-street, London, and all Chemists.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE, renowned for giving immediate relief in Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c. Price 13½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. A Surgeon writes—"I have found Towle's Chlorodyne to relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other medicine." Also, TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE JUJUBES and LOZENGES. Towle, 75, Bk. Piccadilly, Manchester, 1s. Packet per Post.

COAL.—COCKERELL'S COALS.—Best Wallsend, 27s.; Wallsend—Class B, 25s.; Best Inland, 26s.; Inland, Class B, 24s. Best Coke, 16s. Cash on delivery.
Central Office: 13, Cornhill.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICES.— Hetton or Lambton, 27s.; Wallsend Seconds, 26s.; best Wigan, 25s.; best Silkstone, 25s.; Stafford, 24s; new Stafford, 24s.; Derby Bright, 23s.; Barnsley, 23s.; Kitchen, 22s.; Hartley, 21s.; Cobbles, 21s.; Nuts, 20s.; Steam, 22s.; Coke, 16s. per 12 sacks. Cash. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E., Regent's Canal Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and South Tottenham, N.; and 4 and 5, Wharves, Regent's Park-basin, N.W.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON, direct attention to the following articles of their manufacture, which *always bear their name and address on the labels.*

PURE PICKLES in MALT VINEGAR.

CAPT. WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLES. an exquisite compound of sweets and sours.

PURE MALT VINEGAR of uniform strength and flavour, in Imperial pint and quart bottles.

SAUCES for FISH, GAME, &c.

POTTED MEATS and FISH in fancy tins and jars.

MOCK TURTLE, OX-TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, JULIENNE, and MULLIGATAWNY SOUPS.

JAMS, JELLIES, and ORANGE MARMALADE, made from fresh Fruit and with refined Sugar only.

CALVES'-FEET JELLY in bottles, Orange, Lemon, Madeira, and Vanilla flavours.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, distilled from the fresh Fruits and Spices, Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Ginger, Mace, &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Genuine Manufactures *always bear their name and address on the labels,* and may be obtained of Grocers, Chemists, and Italian Warehousemen throughout the world.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c., application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTECHNICON COMPANY (Limited) for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address, Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, BOYS' OUTFITTERS, &c., 65 and 67, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

The New Trousers, at 13s. & 14s.

The New Suits, at 42s. & 50s.

For some months past Samuel Brothers have been occupied in producing Cloths expressly adapted for Suits and Trousers, yet at prices which (comparing the quality) completely excel all others. Although so newly introduced, the favour in which these new cloths already stand is highly satisfactory.

SAMUEL BROTHERS have determined to offer THE NEW TROUSERS at 13s. and 14s and THE NEW SUITS at 42s.—50s

Youths' and Boys' Clothing for the Season.

From the establishment of their firm, forty-one years ago, SAMUEL BROTHERS have made the proper Clothing of Youths and Boys their closest study, and, from season to season, brought out new and popular fabrics and styles peculiarly in keeping with the requirements of juveniles. Parents and Guardians will insure every possible wish being fulfilled by visiting Sydenham House, as Samuel Brothers have prepared (in anticipation of the Season) an immense variety of SUITS for YOUTHS and BOYS, guaranteed to sustain almost any amount of wear. All the "Wear-Resisting" Cloths are made from Selected Wools, and particular attention is given to the finishing Processes at the Cloth Mills.

YOUTHS' and BOYS' SUITS ("WEAR-RESISTING"), 16s. to 45s. YOUTHS' and BOYS' OVERCOATS, 12s. 6d. to 42s.

Samuel Brothers New Premises are Now Open, 65 & 67, Ludgate Hill,

So great has been the development of their trade that SAMUEL BROTHERS have decided to open the new and extensive premises, 65 and 67, Ludgate-hill, which are of such extent and so perfectly adapted that no possible delay in the execution of orders can hereafter occur.

SUMMER OVERCOATS, 21s. to 55s.

The New Premises are situated next door to THE CITY BANK, nearly opposite Messrs. Samuel Brothers' present Establishment.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 65 & 67, Ludgate hill, E.C., London.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

"PSALMS AND HYMNS,"

CONTAINING

ONE THOUSAND HYMNS,

For Private, Social, and Public Worship, carefully and recently selected.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The New Edition, published at Eightpence, is neatly bound, and is strongly recommended for the use of Sunday Scholars, and other young people attending congregational worship. A new Index of hymns suitable for the young has been added. Specimen copies will be sent by post to Ministers or Superintendents making application to the Secretary.

"PSALMS and HYMNS" is now used by Churches in India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, the West Indies, St. Helena, &c.

Upwards of Six Hundred and Twenty Pounds have been distributed this year by grants to Ministers' Widows.

Applications to participate in the profits must be made to the Trustees before the 31st of March. Address, the Rev. J. T. WIGNER, Tressilian Road, Lewisham High Road, S.E.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We have been glad to receive from the publishers a copy of a new edition of this, one of the best hymn-books with which we are acquainted. Devotional feeling and good taste have controlled the selection."—Nonconformist.

"This edition (16mo enamelled cloth) is not only published at the wonderfully small price of eightpence, but it has special features to recommend it—we find an 'Index of Hymns appropriate for Young People's Special Services.' We commend the book in strongest terms, and hope that this volume will enable very many more to enjoy the public as well as the private use of this beautiful selection of hymns. We thank the trustees for their enterprising spirit."—The Baptist.

"The arrangement is particularly excellent, and the range of topics extensive. . . . The editors have laboriously collected the best materials for praise-worship which our language yet affords."—Freeman.

This Hymn-book may be had in seven different sizes and every variety of binding at very moderate prices. The Cheapest Edition may be had at EIGHTPENCE. Undenominational title-pages if required.

Published for the Trustees by J. HADDON and CO., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Specimen Copies will be forwarded on receipt of the amount in postage-stamps or P.O. order Prospectuses, with full particulars, sent on application.

Budge Row Chambers, E.C. JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

FREDK. EDWARDS AND SON'S

ECONOMICAL TILED KITCHENERS.

Designed to obviate entirely the objections made to Kitcheners of the ordinary description. These Kitcheners are thoroughly effective and durable. They are very economical; they give no oppressive amount of heat; and they properly ventilate the Kitchen. The Ovens are more equally heated than in the ordinary Kitcheners, and roasting can be done in front of the fire if desired. The various sizes suited to different Establishments, and one in action, may be seen daily at Messrs. EDWARDS and SON'S,

49, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

Prospectuses forwarded, per post free, on application.

THE NEW BAPTISMAL GOWN

Made only by THOMAS BROWN and SON, Church Furniture Manufacturers, 14, Albert-street, Manchester. Candidates' Dresses, Ministers' Waterproof Garments. CHURCH HASSOCKS, CUSHIONS, SEAT MATS.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. SUITABLE FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES.

EXTRA GLACÉ COTTON. This Cotton being greatly improved in quality and finish, will be found unsurpassed for Machine or Hand Sewing.

On Reels, 100, 200, or 500 Yards.

CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON, Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all Wholesale and Retail Drapers throughout the United Kingdom.

THE IMPROVED

"Premier" Patent School Desk.

SOLE MAKER TO THE LEEDS, MANCHESTER, BRADFORD, HALIFAX, AND VARIOUS OTHER SCHOOL BOARDS.

T. RICHARDSON, PIMBLETTT STREET, PARK STREET, MANCHESTER.

Drawings and Price Lists on application.

WEIR'S 55s. SEWING MACHINE for Families; WEIR'S 42s. GLOBE MACHINE for Dressmakers; WEIR'S 84s. SHUTTLE LOCK-STITCH. Hand or Foot. Machines exchanged. Mouth's free trial. Easy term of payment. Carriage paid. Samples, &c., free.

J. G. WEIR, 2, Carlisle-street, Soho-square, W.

BROWN AND POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

HAS TWENTY YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION,

AND IS

A HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE of CONSTANT UTILITY.

NOTE.—The pretension of another Corn Flour to be "the best" is entirely groundless, and the imperfect quotation from the LANCET which is being used in support of this pretension does not convey the opinion of that journal.—Vide LANCET, November 13, 1875.

THREE GOLD MEDALS.

BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER.

Has had the above extraordinary awards for its superiority over every other Baking Powder, and is used by thousands for making bread, pastry, puddings, &c., light and wholesome. Sold in 1d. and 2d. packets, and 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. and 5s. patent boxes, by all Grocers. Schools, families, and hotels should purchase the 2s. 6d. and 5s. size, as there is a considerable saving.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

JNO. GOSNELL & CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE

is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at ANGEL PASSAGE, 93, UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON, E.C.

THE POET'S MAGAZINE. No. 1 of a New Monthly, containing first-class Poems and Articles on Poets and Poetry.

J. Haddon and Co., 3, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London. Price Sixpence Order of all Booksellers.

PRIZE ESSAYS ON SPIRITUALISM.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of SPIRITUALISTS has published the Prize Essays on "The Influence of Spiritualism on the Social, Moral, and Religious Condition of Society." To be had at 38, Great Russell-street, London, and of E. W. Allen, 11, Ave Maria-lane, E.C. Price 1s.; post free, 1s. 1½d.

CATHOLIC SERMONS, Vols. I. and II.; Select Discourses by Eminent Ministers of various Denominations. Revised by the Authors. Toned paper, extra cloth, gilt, price 2s. 6d. each.

DR. PUNSHON'S LECTURES and SERMONS. Author's Second Edition. Thick paper, elegantly bound in morocco, gilt edges, with steel Portrait, price 12s. 6d.

PULPIT ECHOES.—Select Sermons by Eminent Ministers of all Denominations, revised by the authors. The Volume for 1876 is now ready, containing Sermons by Rev. M. Punshon, LL.D.; Rev. James Spence, D.D.; Rev. G. W. McCree; Rev. Thomas McCullagh; Rev. Thomas T. Lambert; Rev. J. O. Dykes, D.D.; Rev. S. Minton, M.A.; Rev. A. Mursell; Very Rev. Dean Stanley; Rev. S. Cooke; Rev. N. Hall; Rev. T. Binney; with a life-like Portrait of Dean Stanley as Frontispiece. Demy 8vo, thick paper, elegantly bound, cloth gilt, Half-a-Crown.

F. E. Longley, 39, Warwick-lane, E.C.

Now Ready, Third Edition, cloth, post free 13 stamps,

ERRORS of HOMŒOPATHY. "Wishes it every success."—The First Pres. Gen. Med. Council.

"A clever exposé of the system."—The Med. Circ.

London: G. Hill, 154, Westminster-bridge road.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, direct from the Maker, on any subject, at the following prices:—

PLAIN, 16s.; COLOURED, 32s. per dozen.

Specimen Slide for 18 and 32 stamps respectively.

Send Stamp for List of nearly 7,000 Views to—

SMYE and CO.,

222, OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

UNSOPHISTICATED ALCOHOL.—O. D. V. PURE BRANDY, Twice Rectified, and divested of all fusel oil.—"Peculiarly free from acidity and better adapted to the use of invalids than any other spirit."—Dr. Andrew Ure. "An article of undoubted purity in point of strength and astringent property, it exhibits the qualities of a good brandy."—Dr. Letheby. 38s. per doz. Established 1829.

HENRY BRETT and Co., 26 and 27, High Holborn.

BEN RHYDDING HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and SANATORIUM. Resident Physician: WM. CUBITT LUCEY, M.D.C.M., M.R.C.S. Eng. The extensive alterations and improvements which have been going on at Ben Rhydding are now complete, and the house is perfectly ready for the reception of patients and visitors. Hydro-Therapeutic treatment at Ben Rhydding is aided by pure air, beautiful scenery, recreation of various kinds, and pleasant society. The prospectus affords every information, for which address the Manager, Ben Rhydding, Leeds.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s 6d. Postage, free.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s 6d., Postage, free.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, free.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage, free.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF

T. & T. CLARK,

38, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Just published, in demy 8vo, price 12s,

THE HUMILIATION of CHRIST in its PHYSICAL, ETHICAL, and OFFICIAL ASPECTS: Sixth Series of Cunningham Lectures. By A. B. BRUCE, D.D., Professor of Apologetics and New Testament Exegesis, Free Church College, Glasgow.

"We regard this volume as a substantial contribution to the best school of constructive Scriptural theology amongst us."—British Quarterly Review.

Now ready, in demy 8vo, price 9s.,

A CHRONOLOGICAL and GEOGRAPHICAL INTRODUCTION to the LIFE of CHRIST. By C. E. CASPARI. Translated from the German. Edited by the Author. With Additional Notes, and Map and Plan, by M. J. EVANS, B.A.

"A thoroughly scholarly treatise, in which every point of criticism is weighed with the utmost exactness, every phase of doubt examined with the nicest precision, and every proof that can be furnished for the authenticity and truth of the Gospel history, sought after and produced with unfaltering accuracy."—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Just published, Second Edition, price 7s. 6d.,

AN INTRODUCTORY HEBREW GRAMMAR. With Progressive Exercises in Reading and Writing. By A. B. DAVIDSON, M.A., LL.D.

"Simple and elementary in form, while thoroughly scientific in principle, it is the production of a clear thinker and a sound scholar."—British Quarterly Review.

Just published, in crown 8vo, price 5s.,

MESSIANIC PROPHECY: its Origin, Historical Character, and Relation to New Testament Fulfilment. By Dr. EDWARD RIEHM, Professor of Theology, Halle.

"We have much pleasure in commending this book to the attention of thoughtful preachers and students of Divinity, as well as to those who care to read intelligently for themselves the prophetical books of the Old Testament."—Glasgow Herald.

Just published, in demy 8vo, price 9s.,

ST. JOHN, the Author of the Fourth Gospel. By Professor C. E. LUTHARDT.

"A work of thoroughness and value. The translator has added a lengthy appendix, containing a very complete account of the literature bearing on the controversy respecting this Gospel. The indices which close the volume are well ordered, and add greatly to its value."—Guardian.

Just published, in demy 8vo, price 7s. 6d.,

THE MIRACLES of OUR LORD in RELATION to MODERN CRITICISM. By F. L. STEINMEYER, D.D., Ordinary Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin.

"Dr. Steinmeyer's learned and masterly essay on the miracles of Christ is a contribution to our theological treasury of wide scope and deep value. . . . . The whole argument is bold, masterly, and convincing; and the essay will take its place among the best recent volumes of Christian evidence."—Standard.

Just published, in demy 8vo, 12s.,

A HISTORY of the COUNCILS of the CHURCH, A.D. 326 to A.D. 429. Translated from the German of C. J. HEFELE, D.D., Bishop of Rottenburg. By H. N. OXENHAM, M.A.

"To young clergymen and students of divinity it would hardly be possible to offer a more acceptable and valuable gift than the two volumes just published."—Church Bells.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

In demy 8vo, second Edition, 12s.,

A HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN COUNCILS to the Close of the Council of Nicæa, A.D. 325. Translated from the German, and Edited by WILLIAM CLARK, M.A., Oxon.

"A thorough and fair compendium, put in the most accessible and intelligent form."—Guardian.

In crown 8vo, price 4s.,

PRINCIPLES of NEW TESTAMENT QUOTATION, Established and Applied to Biblical Science. By Rev. JAMES SCOTT, M.A., B.D.

"The book is learned, thoughtful, conscientious, and painstaking, and performs a service which ought to be heartily recognised."—Baptist Magazine.

In crown 8vo, Second Edition, price 4s. 6d.,

AIDS to the STUDY of GERMAN THEOLOGY. By Rev. GEORGE MATHESON, M.A., B.D., Minister of Innellan.

"We are glad to notice this new edition of an excellent and modest book, which may be heartily recommended to beginners. . . . . It succeeds to a marvellous degree in presenting an intelligible sketch of the chief doctrines of German theology, couched in language whose style and thought are really English."—Academy.

"A work of much labour and learning, giving in a small compass an intelligible resumé of a very large subject."—Spectator.

Now ready, in extra crown 8vo, price 6s.,

THE SENSUALISTIC PHILOSOPHY of the NINETEENTH CENTURY CONSIDERED. By R. L. DABNEY, D.D., LL.D.

"A work written throughout with marked ability, and which can hardly fail to attract the attention of those who are interested in metaphysical and psychological inquiries."—Scotsman.

This day, in demy 8vo, price 10s. 6d.,

THE CONFESSIONS of ST. AUGUSTINE. Translated and Annotated by J. G. PILKINGTON, M.A., Vicar of St. Mark's, West Hackney, London; and Edited by MARCUS DODS, D.D.

"The most edifying book in all the patristic literature. Certainly no autobiography is superior to it in true humility, spiritual depth, and universal interest. Written with a single eye to the glory of God, it raises man from the dust of repentance to a new and imperishable life of the Spirit."—Professor Schaff.

Full Catalogues free on application.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

£20,000 worth of good BLACK SILKS, 24in. wide, bought at Lyons from the manufacturers. These silks are sold at prices varying from 3s. 6d. per yard upwards, and they are by far the cheapest Messrs. Jay have ever yet offered to the public.

From the Courier, July 8, 1876:

"Silks.—One of the most extraordinary specialities in the shape of black silks is to be found in the assortment now on sale at Messrs. Jay's, Regent-street. Foremost among the variety is a silk, 24in. wide, at the extraordinarily low price of 3s. 6d. a yard. We are justified in describing it as a specimen of one of the rarest and most genuine bargains extant, and can unhesitatingly pronounce it as unrivalled in the trade for quality and price."

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

GOOD BLACK SILKS.

"As every lady, either in or out of mourning, finds a good black silk the most useful and serviceable of any dress in her wardrobe, it is for her advantage if she knows, and practically tries, the best place at which to buy one."—Age We Live In.

The Courier:

"The next silks, ranging in the ascending scale of prices from 4s. up to 7s. 6d. per yard, are of superb fabric, and fit for the costume of a duchess."

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

"Be it remembered, therefore, that when the wholesale buyer sells to the retail dealer, and the retailer to the public, there is an unnecessary cost incurred in the agency of a third party, or middle man, who will necessarily have his profits. But where the seller to the consumer dispenses with such an agency and buys for himself, the public must be the immediate gainer."—Court Journal.

The Courier:

"We conscientiously recommend our lady readers to avail themselves, without loss of time, of the opportunity of inspecting the Messrs. Jay's extensive stock of black silks which they have just imported to the extent of £20,000 worth, as it is an opportunity that will not soon occur again, in consequence of raw silk having risen in the market 20 per cent. during the last month."

JAY'S GUIDE TO THE VALUE OF BLACK SILKS.

By a French invention of great microscopic power ladies can now judge for themselves the true quality of all kinds of silk. To be seen and experimented at

JAY'S.

The Courier:

"Messrs. Jay possess an ingeniously constructed instrument of French invention, the magnifying powers of which are extraordinary, and by means of which any lady can test the relative intrinsic value of the silk submitted to her approval."

Telegraphic Intelligence.—Advance of 20 per cent. on all raw silks, this year's crop falling in quantity from 10,000 to 20,000 bales in China silk alone.

Silk Report.—Only about one-third of the usual average crop, which is very short and very inferior.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

All the French rich model costumes to be sold at a reduction from 10 to 40 guineas on the original Paris prices. Among these there are novelties truly exquisite and elegant, having been used as patterns for mourning dresses, are now to be sold at the price of an ordinary costume. For fêtes, promenades, and ceremonies, unexceptionable in style and wonderful in cheapness.

The Courier:

"The costliest textures are this season possessed of a most desirable attribute."

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of MANTLES.

A lady's journal correctly states that a mantle is the *sine qua non* of a good dresser, and Messrs. Jay believe that their stock of mantles cannot be surpassed. They have every variety from Worth, Pinget, Hentenaar, and all the best modistes in Paris. These are all reduced in price to make room for next season's novelties, and are confidently offered as bargains of unprecedented cheapness.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

50 dozen of ladies' gloves at 1s. 9d. per pair. Scarves, Cambric handkerchiefs, hosiery of every kind, and cheap in proportion.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE. BLACK STUFFS.

The whole stock of mourning goods, of excellent quality, from one shilling per yard, and great reduction in all made-up costumes.

100 pieces Black pure Alpacas, reduced to 8½d. per yard.

50 pieces brilliant Mohair, reduced to 10½d.

50 pieces Black Matelasse Serge, all pure wool, for seaside costumes, 18d. per yard, usual price 2s. 3d.

All wool Black Serge, 15d. per yard, usual price 1s. 9d.

Real French Merinos, reduced to 1s. 11d. per yard.

Alpaca Travelling Costumes, with material for bodice, £1 15s. each.

The entire Stock of Black Summer Costumes, including the season's French Models, reduced to about half-price.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

Grey linen and other costumes, in or out of mourning wear, well adapted for travelling, for the seaside, and for the country.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

Black net dresses for evening and dinner wear, made of non-crushing tulle.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

French Millinery, consisting of the most tasteful and carefully selected articles which Continental fashion has produced.

MESSRS. JAY are always provided with experienced dressmakers and milliners, ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with them dresses and millinery, besides materials at 1s. per yard and upwards to cut from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse in Regent-street.

Reasonable estimates also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families.

JAY'S,

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, REGENT-STREET, W.

MAGNETINE.

DARLOW & CO.'S

PATENT FLEXIBLE

MAGNETIC APPLIANCES

Are unapproachable for comfort of wear, safety of use, and durability of magnetic power. They are used and recommended by gentlemen eminent in the medical profession, and persons of all classes of society have testified to their beneficial effects in cases of Gout and Rheumatism, Spinal, Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat, and Chest Complaints, Epilepsy, Hysteria, General Debility, Indigestion, Hernia, Sciatica, Asthma, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and other forms of Nervous and Rheumatic Affections.

MAGNETINE is unique as a perfectly flexible Magnet. It is *an entirely original Invention* of Messrs. DARLOW & Co., improved by them on their previous invention patented in 1866, and possessing qualities which cannot be found in any other magnet. It is soft, light, and durable,—elastic flexible, and permanently magnetic.

TESTIMONIALS.

From GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

76, Wimpole-street, London, W., March, 1874.

DARLOW'S PATENT FLEXIBLE MAGNETIC APPLIANCES.

F. W. Darlow, Esq.

SIR,—I am able to certify that I have used your Magnetine Appliances pretty largely in my practice, and that in personal convenience to my patients they are unexceptionable, and far superior to any other inventions of the kind which I have employed; and that of their efficacy, their positive powers, I have no doubt. I have found them useful in constipation, in abdominal congestion, in neuralgia, and in many cases involving weakness of the spine, and of the great organs of the abdomen. In the public interest I wish you to use my unqualified testimony in favour of your Magnetic Appliances.

I remain, yours faithfully,
GARTH WILKINSON,
M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

From the Rev. JOHN STOCK, LL.D.

Quarmby Lodge, Huddersfield.

Messrs. Darlow and Co.

DARLOW'S PATENT MAGNETINE CURATIVE APPLIANCES.

GENTLEMEN,—I have derived immense benefit myself from wearing one of your "Knee Caps." I was troubled with rheumatism in the knee, which was gradually becoming stiff, but your "Knee Cap" soon removed every unpleasant symptom. I had left off the Cap for months, but this winter weather has provoked a return of the symptoms, and now I am wearing the Cap again, and with a renewal of all the beneficial results formerly enjoyed. You may make what use you please of my case.

Yours truly,
JOHN STOCK.

December, 1875.

From the Rev. T. MICHAEL.

Halifax, Yorks, March 3, 1876.

DARLOW'S PATENT FLEXIBLE MAGNETIC APPLIANCES.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received benefit, of a very appreciable character, from wearing one of your Magnetine Appliances on my chest. This time last year I suffered painfully from acute bronchitis, and dreaded a return of the malady. I am happy to be able to say I have been free up to this hour, and desire most sincerely that your effective means of relief may be more widely made known. I may further state that I know a case in which one of your pads has been of great service in strengthening a weak joint. These testimonies are genuine, and are voluntarily sent for such use as may seem good to you.

Yours truly,
T. MICHAEL,
Baptist Minister.

Messrs. Darlow and Co.

From the Rev. GEORGE REYNOLDS.

8, Barnes-street, Stepney,
Dec. 18, 1874.

DARLOW'S PATENT MAGNETINE CURATIVE APPLIANCES.

DEAR SIR,—Having for some time been in a very low nervous state, I was recommended by Mr. Banks, printer, Racquet-court, Fleet-street, to consult you on my case, and by your advice began to wear your Magnetine Appliances; ever since so doing I have been an altered person, my mind has been more vigorous, and my spirits much higher; in fact, I have been quite well. As a rule I have not much confidence in universal remedies, but the results in my own case have been so satisfactory that I have recommended the Magnetine to several of my friends, and am pleased to say that in every instance it has proved beneficial. You are quite welcome to give publicity to this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

I am, yours truly, GEO. REYNOLDS,
To Mr. Darlow. Baptist Minister.

MAGNETINE.—Many sufferers have failed to obtain relief from Magnetism from no other cause than that the magnetic power of the articles worn by them has been too feeble to reach the morbid parts. Messrs. Darlow and Co., therefore, in consequence of complaints they are continually receiving, feel it incumbent upon them to warn the public against many appliances made in imitation of the genuine **MAGNETINE** Appliances, but which, on examination, are found to be articles of very inferior manufacture.

DARLOW & CO.,

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,

443, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C., 443,

OPPOSITE CHARING CROSS RAILWAY STATION.

Descriptive Pamphlets post free on application.

Published by W. R. WILLCOX, at No. 18, Bouverie Street, London; and Printed by R. K. BURT and Co., Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—Wednesday, August 2, 1876.